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PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE URGES TOTAL CW BAN

PM111740 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "For a Businesslike Approach. The Problem of Banning Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] The total elimination of chemical weapons -- a most dangerous and barbaric means of mass destruction -- by the end of the century is a component of the Soviet disarmament plan put forward in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In terms of their casualty-producing effect, modern chemical weapons are comparable only with nuclear weapons. They are capable of killing huge masses of people, including civilians, and causing irreparable damage to the environment. Their use is fraught with long-term consequences, since certain toxins, by disrupting the genotype, pose a danger not only to the generation now alive, but to future generations.

The 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare outlawed the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. Today this document, signed by more that 1000 nations, has become an integral part of international law. However, it did not prohibit the development [razrabotka], production, and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

In 1969 the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, submitted a draft convention on the total prohibition and elimination of the aforementioned types of arms to the United Nations. But because of the stance of the United States and its closest allies, who refused to agree to prohibiting chemical weapons, only the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction was agreed to. It was opened for signature in 1972 and entered into force 3 years later.

Only the exclusion of chemical weapons from national arsenals can provide a total guarantee that they will not be used. There is plenty to exclude. For instance, the United States possesses a mighty arsenal of chemical weapons -- over 3 million shells, aerial bombs, bombs [miny], and mines [fugasy], which total about 150,000 tons of chemical munitions stored at dumps belonging to the United States and its NATO allies. According to scientists' estimates, this is enough to destroy all life on the planet many times over. However, Washington is preparing to add to the existing arsenal a new variety of chemical arms, binary weapons, which are planned to be deployed primarily on the territory of a number of West European states. As in the case of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, a selfish calculation can be seen here: averting a possible retaliatory strike from U.S. territory by exposing the allies to it.

Our country is making efforts to ensure progress along the road to the total prohibition of chemical weapons. In 1972, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries submitted a draft convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons to the Geneva Disarmament Committee (now Conference) for consideration. In 1976, on the USSR's initiative, bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks began on this question. Considerable progress was made, including on the of verification [kontrol], but in 1980 the United States unilaterally broke them off.

At the same time, the United States took a position of creating artificial barriers in the path of the multilateral talks on banning chemical weapons that had started within the Disarmament Conference framework.

While our country proposed new solutions to unresolved questions, particularly in the document "Basic Provisions for the Development [razrabotka], Production, and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction" (1982) [title as published] and in a number of subsequent initiatives, the United States hardened its demands. It attempted, moreover, to undermine the accords already reached earlier at the talks. The calculation was as follows: Deadlock the talks, ascribe this to the USSR's unwillingness to agree on verification [kontrol], and start implementing the U.S.'s own $10 billion program for chemical rearmament.

Washington failed, however, to bring the multilateral talks to a complete standstill. The demands of the peoples that the planet be freed from the threat of chemical death gathered such force that the U.S. Administration was not only unable to openly ignore them, but was actually forced to speak out in support of them. Nonetheless, it is through its fault that the talks are progressing with intolerable slowness.

Under these circumstances, the chemical disarmament proposals put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's statement are of exceptionally great importance.

In the statement, the principled Soviet stance in favor of the total elimination of chemical weapons and the industrial base for their manufacture is aimed at achieving a solution as soon as possible and within a clearly defined timetable. Insofar as the participants in the talks have already agreed that chemical weapons and facilities for their production must be destroyed during the 10 years following the convention's entry into force (and, judging by the experience of previously concluded agreements, 2-3 years may pass between the time they are signed and the time they come into force), this means that the convention must be fully elaborated in the next 1-2 years.

The Soviet leader's statement offers opportunities for solving a number of the most complex problems which have arisen in the course of the talks.

The key task of the convention under preparation is to ensure the complete elimination of chemical weapons stockpiles. The Soviet Union is prepared to embark on this soon after the convention enters into force -- as soon as the necessary technical preparations are concluded.

The Soviet Union proposes tackling another major problem also -- a package of measures to stop the operations of and eliminate installations for the production of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union is prepared to ensure that production of these weapons is stopped and formulation of procedures for destroying the corresponding production base begins.

One of the questions on which serious differences emerged between the participants in the talks was the timetable for the announcement of the location of enterprises producing chemical weapons. This is needed, in particular, in order to verify [kontrol] the nonfunctioning and subsequent elimination of the installations. The statement notes the USSR's readiness to ensure the timely implementation of this measure. Specific timetables for the announcement could be agreed on at the Geneva conference; it must be a question of sensible timetables that are justified from the technical viewpoint.

The statement particularly stresses the fact that the measures proposed by the Soviet Union for ending the production of chemical weapons and eliminating them and the industrial base for their manufacture must be implemented under strict control [kontrol], including international on-site inspections [proverki na mestakh].

The approach to resolving the questions of monitoring [kontrol] the destruction of chemical weapons stocks and the production, for authorized purposes, of the most dangerous category of chemicals, lethal supertoxins, has already been agreed on in principle.

However, the questions of monitoring [kontrol] the ending of chemical weapons production and the destruction of chemical weapons enterprises have not been resolved. U.S. representatives are speculating on this in particular. The Soviet proposals cut the ground out from under the idle arguments about Soviet reluctance to agree to effective inspection [proverka].

It is important to implement the opportunities opened up by M.S. Gorbachev's statement during specific, businesslike talks at the Disarmament Conference. The bilateral Soviet-U.S. consultations on chemical weapons that are being held in accordance with the decision adopted at the summit between the Soviet and U.S. leaders could also make a considerable contribution to achieving a multilateral accord.

While advancing the complete prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons as the main task, the Soviet Union is also suggesting that several partial, intermediate steps be taken to lead to the same goal. The prevention of further chemical weapons proliferation would be of considerable benefit. The implementation of the proposals put forward in the statement for reaching a multilateral agreement on not transferring chemical weapons to anyone and on not deploying them on the territory of other states would make it possible to prevent that. The Soviet Union has always strictly adhered to these principles and urges others to display the same restraint. The USSR is prepared to hold consultations on the question of the nonproliferation of chemical weapons with all interested states.

With the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union is suggesting to the NATO countries that they agree on Europe's total liberation from chemical weapons. It supports the proposal of the GDR and the CSSR on the creation of a zone free from these weapons in central Europe and the proposal of Bulgaria and Romania on the creation of a similar zone in the Balkans.

The statute on the export from the Soviet Union of dual-purpose chemicals -- that is, chemicals which have a civilian function, but could be used for the production of chemical weapons -- approved by the Soviet Government in late January is in the mainstream of efforts for the nonproliferation of chemical weapons. The statute stipulates that deliveries of these chemicals can be made only with the existence of guarantees from the importing countries that these chemicals will not be used directly or indirectly to produce chemical weapons. The statute is of a universal nature. It applies to deliveries to any countries and regions and does not infringe on the economic interests and requirements of the importing states.

For our country the prohibition of chemical weapons remains an important priority task. The socialist states have the right to expect and, in the political and moral sense, to demand from the NATO states a serious, businesslike approach toward this, one of the most important problems for mankind's destiny.

GORBACHEV REPLY RELAYED TO SWEDISH GROUP

LD111809 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

["The Common Task of Mankind" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Stockholm, February 11 TASS -- A group of activists of Swedish anti-war organisations and groups which had been set up on a professional basis visited the Embassy of the USSR in Sweden today. Their visit was made in connection with a significant event.

Boris Pankin, the ambassador of the USSR to Sweden, acquainted the peace campaigners with a reply by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to their letter which had expressed profound concern of the Swedish professional groups, which come out in favour of peace, against nuclear weapons, over the mounting nuclear arms race, and had drawn special attention to disastrous consequences which the use of nuclear weapons would bring to the world civilisation.

On behalf of 21 Swedish professional groups the letter emphasized an urgent necessity to conclude a treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapon testing, which would be a substantial headway on the way to the establishment of peace and security throughout the world.

During the meeting the Soviet ambassador informed the representatives of the Swedish peace-loving public that it was with interest that Mikhail Gorbachev had acquainted himself with the letter, and had requested to convey the following to its authors:

"Removal of the threat of nuclear war is a task facing the entire population of the globe. The problem of banning nuclear arms must be resolved thoroughly, in a cardinal way. This is why the Soviet Union proposes a concrete programme of the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere with the simultaneous establishment of an international ban on the development, testing and deployment of space strike arms. If nuclear weapons are eliminated and a universal agreement is achieved that they will not re-emerge, the material base for nuclear war will thus be destroyed.

The ending of nuclear weapon tests is the key that opens the door to a world free from the most horrible weapons of mass destruction for without tests the arsenals of nuclear weapons will not be upgraded and will soon start deactivating. The time factor is very important in this now, as in no other matter. The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions has been in effect for over six months now. The participants in the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, millions of people the world over welcomed that step of the Soviet Union as a bold undertaking, a good example for practical transition to the ending of nuclear tests everywhere and by all nuclear powers starting, naturally, with the USSR and the USA.

The turning of the moratorium into a bilateral Soviet-American one, would mean implementing the arrangements reached during the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan. The Soviet Union cannot show endlessly unilateral restraint in the matter, particularly in conditions when the United States, which made a greater number of nuclear explosions than the USSR as it is, continues making them even after the Soviet Union disrupted its programme of nuclear testing. The present situation requires insistently that representatives of the USSR, the USA, and Great Britain get down to a negotiating table to conclude the tripartite talks disrupted by Washington, the talks to draft the text of a treaty on a total ban on nuclear tests in all the media. The Soviet Union is prepared to embark on such talks also in the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament in which all the five nuclear powers would take part.

People in the U.S.S.R. share the view held by the Swedish professional groups that reliable means exist already today to ensure verification of the termination of nuclear tests. At the same time, in order to remove all grounds for the allegations on the existing difficulties of verification, the U.S.S.R. agrees to employing, along with national technical means, international procedures -- including on-site inspections whenever necessary.

The U.S.S.R. expressed, in particular, its readiness to make use of the proposal by the leaders of six states of various continents, including Sweden, to set up in their territories special stations to monitor the fulfillment of the accord on halting nuclear tests. In a word, verification cannot be a hurdle to a complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

The anti-war and anti-nuclear movements and organisations are called upon to play a major role in mobilizing the public opinion against the nuclear arms race and for a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests.

Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet ambassador said, wishes the participants in the Swedish professional groups great success in their noble activity for the benefit of peace and disarmament.

The activists of the Swedish groups, uniting physicians, engineers, lawyers, scientists, journalists, actors, writers and representatives of other professions, expressed gratitude and deep satisfaction with the fact that the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev responded to their letter. They stressed that the content of the response by the Soviet leader coincides in many respects with those thoughts and views by which the Swedish professional groups are guided in their activity.

They expressed the conviction that, despite the complex international situation, there exist opportunities for preventing nuclear war. In this connection the representatives of the public emphasized special importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's statement dated January 15, this year. The document, which contains a program for the elimination of nuclear weapons before the year 2000 and other peaceful initiatives, accords with the aspirations and interests of all the peoples and therefore it is highly appreciated in all countries of the world, including Sweden. They pointed out that Mikhail Gorbachev's reply to their letter is yet another convincing illustration that the USSR highly values the movement of the peace and anti-war forces of various states, including the activities of Swedish professional groups.

During the conversation the activists said that they had sent similar letters to the leaders of the other nuclear powers from whom they likewise hope to get replies.

"We have taken Mikhail Gorbachev's reply with great gratification", Mirre Hofsten, secretary of the "Writers of Sweden Against Nuclear Weapons" organisation, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. "It has once again clearly and extensively set out the USSR's stand on such vitally important problem as ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear annihilation. At the same time it gives a high appraisal of our contribution to the struggle for peace, against nuclear weapons, which is a great stimulus to the intensification of our efforts in this direction. "In the coming days we shall attentively acquaint ourselves with the Soviet leader's reply and shall work out a further program for the activities of our groups in the interests of peace and security on earth", Mirre Hofsten emphasized.

## U.S. CHARGED WITH ABM TREATY VIOLATIONS

LD111636 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb (TASS) -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in the USSR Foreign Ministry press center today at which Vladimir Morozov, deputy head of the USSR Foreign Ministry press department, touched on certain topical aspects of the current international situation.

He drew attention to U.S. violations of the 1972 ABM Treaty which have become more marked of late. One of these violations, V. Morozov said, is the deployment of major radar stations. Such a station has been deployed on Shemya island in the Aleutians, during construction of which elements tested with the goal of antimissile defense were used, in violation of accords. Construction of a Pave Paws type phased-array radar station is also under way in Greenland, which is a plain violation of Article 6 of the ABM Treaty.

The work which is going on now in the United States with the special purpose of creating [sozdaniye] models of space weapons, to be followed by their appearance [poyavleniye] and deployment is contrary to this treaty.

V. Morozov noted that recently the policy of violating the ABM Treaty has been taken up by the Government of Great Britain. This is shown by the plans to deploy a new U.S. radar station in the Fylingdales Moor region of North Yorkshire. Although, to cover up these plans it is asserted that what is being planned is a modernization of the U.S. radar station which already exists there, in reality it is a question of the construction of a project which is new in principle and of a totally new design.

Thus, if these plans are implemented, the Government of Great Britain would be directly involved in the violation of the 1972 ABM Treaty.

Concerning the issue of Soviet-Swedish relations, V. Morozov stressed that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to the maintenance of good-neighborly relations with Sweden. On the whole, the balance of relations between our countries is a positive one, he said.

However, at the same time there are negative phenomena in Soviet-Swedish relations. At a time when noticeable changes for the better have taken shape in bilateral relations and when important visits and exchanges fostering the maintenance of a peaceful situation in Europe as a whole are to come, right-wing forces have launched a fresh anti-Soviet campaign. Swedish military circles are striving to intimidate the population with the notorious "Soviet threat". Such actions, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed, act as a brake on the process of deepening relations between the two countries.

U.S. GENEVA ENVOY REPEATS 'TRITE' ARGUMENTS

LD111903 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1810 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Geneva, 11 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The conference on disarmament today adopted a report by the special committee on chemical weapons and charged it with continuing its work, intending that a draft of a corresponding convention be prepared as soon as possible. Stanislaw Turbanski (PPR) [Polish People's Republic], chairman of the committee in 1985, emphasized when presenting the report the importance of the proposals on this question contained in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January, which will facilitate this work.

Against the overall background of speeches at the conferences, the statement today by Donald Lowitz, head of the U.S. delegation, was particularly disappointing. True, at first he also noted that the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and other events of recent months inspire new hopes. However, from his remarks on specific issues of the agenda it became clear that the U.S. delegation does not have anything in view which might speed up the talks.

So, in Lowitz's words, a ban on nuclear testing may be reached only in the framework of significant reductions of nuclear arsenals and meanwhile, the continuation of explosions, he says, is necessary to safeguard the security of the Western alliance. Having acknowledged that the SDI program causes anxiety among conference participants, the U.S. representative found nothing better than to repeat Washington's trite arguments in justification of the "star wars" project, accompanying this with attacks directed at the policy of the Soviet Union.

CHERVOV, MIKHAYLOV DELINEATE SOVIET STANDS

LD111350 Hamburg DPA in German 1309 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin/Bonn, 11 Feb (DPA) -- The Soviet Union is allegedly prepared to destroy all of its medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe, if NATO is prepared for a similar step. "We do not intend to deploy these missiles in some other place. They will be destroyed under careful and reliable national and international inspection, including on-site inspections," Colonel General Nikolay F. Chervov, department chief of the Soviet General Staff, said during a television press conference of Sender Freies Berlin, to be televised on ARD Television tomorrow.

"There will be no traps, no obstacles, no deception," the high-ranking general staff officer said. Furthermore, Chervov who had come specially to the SFB studio, said, not only the medium-range missiles, but also the launching pads and relevant infrastructure would be removed.

Soviet Army Admits Space Research

The Soviet side has not admitted publicly that it also conducts research in the area of military space weapons and has relevant laboratories. In an interview with the military journal LOYAL to be published tomorrow the spokesman of the General Staff of the Soviet Army, Lieutenant General Konstantin Mikhaylov, said that his country conducts research in the area of "cosmic reconnaissance, navigation, and communications" and will continue to perfect this. There is, however, no similarity between this research and the U.S. SDI project. "We have no programs for the creation of offensive space weapons," the Soviet general said.

BOGACHEV ASSESSES DANGERS OF SDI SYSTEMS

LD111927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 11 Feb 86

["Outer Space Without Weapons" program presented by All-Union Radio commentator Konstantin Patsyuk with TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] [Patsyuk] Hello, comrades. Nearly a month has elapsed since the day when our country made fresh peace initiatives. It can be said without exaggeration that they have literally riveted the attention of the world public, the mass media, and the statesmen of various countries. As was said in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to questions from L'HUMANITE, these proposals are a moment of truth, so to speak. Our country has always acted openly in the international arena and this time, too, the Soviet Union, demonstrating its adherence to peace and its passionate desire to preserve terrestrial civilization from catastrophe, is proposing a program for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons throughout the world. This program does not give any advantages to the Soviet Union, nor does it pursue the aim of outwitting others. It is a realistic, constructive, and broad-scale program calculated for a definite period of time -- 15 years. It forces our negotiations partners to show their worth and to reveal what aims their policy pursues in reality.

Yes, the moment of truth has arrived. Declamatory statements alone are not enough, specific steps to peace are needed. And the Soviet Union has already taken and is taking such steps. In particular, it has extended the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 31 March. So far, the United States has not followed our example. But surely, if it did this, that would reliably close the channels to the further development of nuclear weapons.

As you know, it was not possible to reach agreement at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva on real disarmament and primarily, on the central problem of nuclear and space weapons. One of the main reasons for this was the U.S.'s unwillingness to renounce the "star wars" program. Has the U.S. position on this question changed since then? I invite TASS observer on military affairs Vladimir Ivanovich Bogachev to speak.

[Bogachev] Yes, unfortunately it must be said that the position of the United States on problems of nonmilitarization of space has not undergone any change. A few words on the history of this question: The first Soviet satellite opened the road to space for mankind in 1957. Despite the sometimes turbulent events on earth, for 29 years near-earth space has remained practically free of strike weapons. This is a consoling fact which, in the current alarming situation in the world, maintains the hope that eventually it will be possible to close the door forever to weapons in space. For it is much simpler to reach agreement on a ban on siting [razmeshcheniye] weapons where there are none yet, than to later work for agreement on removing an arms system already deployed [razvernutaya] in near-earth space. In the past 3 years the prospects of using space only for peaceful purposes has been threatened by Washington's plans to deploy [razvernut] thousands of units of strike weapons in near-earth space. It is a question of the U.S. "star wars" plans.

From the first days of the space age, the Soviet Union has based its policy on the fact that space and the arms race are incompatible, that outer space must be an arena for peaceful, fruitful cooperation, not military confrontation.

[Patsyuk] Vladimir Ivanovich, suppose we take the technical aspect of the militarization of space? What dangers are there?

[Bogachev] To operate any equipment in space, to maintain it in the necessary working conditions, is much more complex than controlling similar systems on earth. It is extremely difficult and sometimes impossible to eliminate or even to simply detect faults in a complex system sited hundreds of kilometers from the earth's surface.

An accident on a peaceful satellite or a spacecraft, as occurred with the U.S. Challenger, is an extremely unpleasant event. An accident with a system of space strike weapons, however, will be fraught with world catastrophe. For the electronic computers for combat operation, scientists reckon, could -- bypassing people -- activate the system of strike weapons in space. Even the priming [perekhod na predboyevoy rezhim] of weapons in space -- say as a result of a magnetic storm -- may be taken by the other side as preparation for a first strike, with all the ensuing consequences. In brief, strike weapons in space may accidentally provoke nuclear war simply through faults in the computer or defects in some unit of the complex and extremely vulnerable [uyazvimoye] equipment.

[Patsyuk] As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his replies to questions from L'HUMANITE, militarization of space may lead to vitally important decisions on questions of war and peace having to be entrusted to computers, to automatons, making human civilization a hostage of machines.

[Bogachev] The situation really will become serious. The U.S. space weapons may misfire and shoot in quite another direction from where the Pentagon would like.

The British writer Mary Shelley once wrote a fantastic novel about a scientist who tried to create the perfect man in the laboratory and instead produced a manlike monster. Eventually the monster, called Frankenstein, killed its own creator. It cannot be ruled out that the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, or the space strategy of lethal risk, as it is also called, will become a Frankenstein toward its initiators. The risk of war as a result of technical faults is multiplied by political factors, the military-strategic guidelines of the Pentagon. In March 1983 the U.S. Administration came out with plans to create [sozdaniye] a wide scale space-based ABM system. As is now becoming clear, Washington intends to deploy [razvernut] a seventier cupola of strike space weapons above the territory of the socialist countries. This weapons system may give some hotheads in Washington the dangerous illusion that a first strike can be dealt from beneath a space shield, averting, or at least weakening a return strike in revenge for the aggression.

[Patsyuk] I recall that the conclusions arrived at by many authoritative scientists are fairly unambiguous. Washington's planned space strike weapons will not be able to ensure reliable protection against offensive missiles.

[Bogachev] Of course, an antimissile umbrella for the United States will inevitably have holes. On the other hand, any high-accuracy weapon using huge amounts of energy -- and it is these characteristics that laser beam systems will possess -- will be able to be used to destroy ground targets. There is every reason to suppose that the Pentagon intends to use space strike weapons primarily for mounting a first, disarming strike and not for protecting its own territory against offensive missiles. So, Washington's assurances that the Strategic Defense Initiative has the aim of making nuclear weapons obsolete and impotent is designed for simpletons.

[Patsyuk] Vladimir Ivanovich, will you please say something about the gist of the Soviet proposals for preventing the militarization of space.

[Bogachev] We are countering the U.S. "star wars" program with a program of "star peace." It is an important component part of the Soviet program for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century. Instead of spending the next 10-15 years on the creation [sozdaniye] of new space weapons, which are extremely dangerous to mankind, as Washington is proposing, the Soviet program proposes beginning the destruction of these nuclear arms themselves and finally reducing their arsenals to zero. A reduction of nuclear weapons is possible only if the Soviet Union and the United States mutually renounce the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and development of space strike weapons. The Soviet program envisions that, as soon as the first stage of its implementation, the Soviet Union and the United States should undertake the appropriate obligations of nonmilitarization of outer space. As the Soviet Union has repeatedly warned, the creation of space strike weapons will dash the hopes of cutting arms on earth.

[Patsyuk] That is the first step. And what will be done further?

[Bogachev] In the second stage which, as you know, Konstantin Nikolayevich, will continue for 5-7 years, the Soviet-U.S. agreement on banning nuclear space weapons should become multilateral. The leading industrial powers should join it without fail because preventing the unleashing of an arms race in space means removing the obstacles to deep cuts in nuclear armaments. To lock the door to a solution of the problem of nonmilitarization of space from the very start signifies ruling out the possibility of halting the arms race on earth.

[Bogachev] The problems of monitoring have always served as a pretext for the U.S. side to wreck the most varied agreements on arms limitation and cuts. Our side has thrown off the customary logic of the arms race, has demonstrated new approaches to solving disarmament problems in the nuclear age. In the field of verification of agreement on banning space arms, the Soviet Union is ready for the strictest monitoring, including on-the-spot checks and even inspection of the appropriate laboratories.

[Patsyuk] How is one to explain the objective, organic interrelation of the problem of arms cuts with a sclution to the question of nonmilitarization of space; an interrelation on which the Soviet Union insists?

[Bogachev] That question can be answered briefly: It is meaningless to cut armaments on a comparatively limited area of the earth's surface and at the same time, to give the green light to still more dangerous arms systems in truly limitless outer space. What is the sense of limiting arms on earth and deploying them over our heads?

The U.S. Administration, creating space weapons for an antimissile defense, is, simultaneously, intensively working on the creation of new strategic mass-strike weapons: MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, Midgetman, sea-based Trident-2 missiles, B-1 and Stealth aircraft, and other nuclear arms systems. In the past 5 years the U.S. Administration has not taken a single, I repeat, a single practical step which can be appraised as a gesture of goodwill, as a desire by Washington to find a solution to the problem of curbing the arms race.

[Patsyuk] It is evident that implementation of the U.S. "star wars" program will affect the status of the still operational Soviet-U.S. agreements on limitation and reduction of armaments.

[Bogachev] Quite right. Although the program for the creation of a widescale U.S. antimissile defense is a chimera, in which only a handful of enthusiasts believe, the work on it, as was noted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, will bring very serious consequences in the near future. The U.S. "star wars" program is a flagrant violation of the Soviet U.S. treaty of 1972 on limitation of ABM systems and the international agreement on principles of states' activity in space. Implementing this program, Washington is consciously embarking on wrecking the talks being held and on cancelling all existing agreements on limiting armaments. In the near future the whole world could find itself in a situation with an absolutely uncontrolled arms race, strategic chaos, and most dangerous undermining of stability. The risk of catastrophic nuclear war would sharply grow. If the gates are nevertheless opened for weapons in space, the scale of military rivalry would grow immeasurably and the arms race would acquire an irreversible character.

[Patsyuk] Have we any basis for believing that the U.S. side will adhere -- not in words, but in deeds -- to its obligations to prevent an arms race in space?

[Bogachev] An entirely legitimate question. Policy must be built on realistic foundations and the Soviet Union -- like the socialist states -- is obliged to propose a radical and at the same time, realistic alternative to nuclear war. At the beginning of the broadcast it was mentioned that the moment which has arrived in the international situation is the moment of truth. We are addressing our peace proposals not only to governments, but to peoples.

[Patsyuk] As Vladimir Ilich Lenin once said, peoples must be helped to intervene in questions of war and peace; these words are just as topical today. That ends our broadcast. It was conducted by Konstantin Patsyuk. Goodbye, comrades, and all the best.

MORATORIUM, VERIFICATION PROPOSALS VIEWED

LD110312 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Studio discussion with unidentified presenter and Soviet "experts" Grigoriy Khozin and Lev Semeyko]

[Text] [Presenter] On the 15th of last month Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made a statement proposing the abolition of nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles in three stages over a period of 15 years, coupled with a ban on the development of space strike weapons. The Soviet plan proposes that during the very first stage, that is within 5 to 8 years, the Soviet Union and the United States halve their nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territories and accept a ban on the militarization of space.

The Soviet Union links the reduction in nuclear arms with a ban on space weapons because otherwise disarmament is impossible. How could agreement possibly be reached on abolishing nuclear weapons while, at the same time dangerous and expensive new weapons systems are being developed? In addition to this the Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Why has Moscow taken this step and what has been Washington's reaction to it? With me in the studio today to discuss these and other questions are two Soviet experts, Grigoriy Khozin and Lev Semeyko. Lev Semeyko speaks first:

[Semeyko] The Soviet invitation to join this moratorium, has evoked a very disappointing reaction from Washington. The American objection to this is that the Soviet Union allegedly has carried out more explosions than the United States did before Moscow announced its moratorium. This is just not so. According to SIPRI, the Stockholm-based international peace research institute, by January of this year when the Soviet Union extended its moratorium the United States had set off 772 blasts, the Soviet Union 556. However, it is not just a matter of these figures. The Soviet nuclear disarmament program calls for the abolition of nuclear weapons altogether. Why, in that case, test new weapons of nuclear destruction?

[Presenter] There was a time when the United States was urging a moratorium on nuclear tests. Grigoriy Khozin:

[Khozin] When we examine the evolution of American strategic weapons we find that at certain points the United States urged stopping nuclear tests and embarking on a vigorous dialogue. Why? Because the United States was completing a certain phase of its testing, having tested certain new systems. Having thus gained an advantage, it wanted to consolidate it. Today its unwillingness to join the Soviet moratorium is linked above all with its work on what it calls its Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI. One of the elements in this system is again to be a nuclear weapon, in one of its modifications. Charges for such devices are now being tested at the Nevada proving ground and they are to become a mainstay of the entire "star wars" program by means of which it is hoped to attain military superiority.

[Presenter] It is thus a fact that the Soviet Union has carried out fewer nuclear explosions than the United States has. But perhaps it is thought in Washington that the Soviet Union has concluded a certain series of nuclear tests which the United States hasn't yet carried out. Back to Grigoriy Khozin:

[Khozin] The nuclear tests carried out by the Soviet Union have, even according to Western experts, nothing to do with space-based weapons. Besides the Soviet Union has now conducted no explosions for almost a year. There is thus an obvious imbalance.

While the Soviet Union last month extended its moratorium for another 3 months, the United States continues its explosions and is working to develop new nuclear weapons for use in space. Obviously this cannot continue indefinitely.

[Presenter] The nuclear devices now being tested in Nevada could become a basis for qualitatively new weapons under the SDI program. How can this possibly be reconciled with the American Administration's statements that SDI will make nuclear weapons obsolescent and that the system will contain no nuclear weapons? Grigoriy Khozin:

[Khozin] I have carefully studied the American defense department's report on SDI progress which covers all the components of the program. It is clear that the emphasis is on the nuclear components. What is envisaged is the development of nuclear space weapons so powerful that they could be used only for offensive purposes. They could serve for a first disarming strike from space at ground targets with the speed of light because the target would in this case be struck not by the nuclear blast itself, but by its directed energy. Some Western experts call such weapons non-nuclear. Wrong. This is merely a modification of a directed nuclear weapon.

[Presenter] In the nuclear disarmament program proposed by the Soviet Union, Western experts have noted the Soviet approach to verification problems. Here is Lev Semeyko:

[Semeyko] Our approach to the problem may be summed up as follows: The scale of verification depends on the scale of disarmament. In other words if there is $1 worth of disarmament, there must be $1 worth of verification. If there is a million dollars worth of disarmament, there must be corresponding verification. Given the scale of disarmament we propose, verification would be very expensive. Take intermediate range missiles. We are in favor of international commissions coming to observe the scrapping of the warheads and bodies of SS-20 missiles. For our part we would like to be present at similar procedures in the United States and then, at subsequent stages of disarmament in Britain and France. We also take a favourable view of on-site verification.

[Presenter] Now Grigoriy Khozin:

[Khozin] Verification has always been a sticky point in discussions on arms limitation and reduction. This is a grim heritage of the days of the cold war when the United States on the pretext of verification sought to unilaterally obtain secret information. It is therefore not difficult to see why at certain stages some countries, including the Soviet Union, objected to attempts to force on-site inspection on them. This would have violated the national interests of these countries. But you must also remember that the Soviet Union is just as interested in verification as other countries are and there are no impartial reasons for reproaching us on this point. These reproaches were made in situations in which we were being asked to accept on-site inspection while the other side either evaded such procedures or tried to replace them with something else. For example the United States declared it was prepared to invite the Soviet Union to witness underground nuclear tests although verification should have covered other sites which could have been the source of a threat to us.

[Presenter] What exactly is said in the Soviet statement with respect to verification? Grigoriy Khozin:

[Khozin] The Soviet Union considers that present day national technical facilities are sufficient to demonstrate compliance with treaty provisions. But we are prepared to accept on-site inspection to confirm that no combat system, or system that could be considered such, will say, rise into space. We are also prepared to reach agreement on any other additional verification procedures.

This also applies to fundamentally new weapons systems, laser weapons and beam weapons. This being so, Western assertions that the verification problem is an obstacle to agreement are absolutely groundless.

[Presenter] And there we conclude this program about the Soviet program of nuclear disarmament. Our guest speakers were the Soviet experts, Grigoriy Khozin and Lev Semeyko.

U.S. STANCE ON VERIFICATION SEEN AS 'GROUNDLESS'

LD311530 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 31 Jan 86

["Arguments by Opponents of Nuclear Disarmament Untenable" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: World public opinion sees the reality of the prospect of completely eliminating nuclear weapons all over the globe in the next 15 years in that the Soviet Union's disarmament programs sets forth a concrete plan of stage-by-stage steps towards the goal and provides for strict control over their implementation.

In the copious flow of commentary on the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that has spelled out this program, much attention is being paid to this organic link between practical actions and verification. THE WASHINGTON POST today described the "approach to verification" as "the most intriguing aspect" of the latest Soviet proposals.

The paper urged the U.S. Administration to consider the "substantive terms" suggested by Moscow in a positive spirit.

The Soviet Union stands for effective verification in all fields of arms limitation and reduction and disarmament. Take, for example, an end to all nuclear blasts, which is an important practical step to eliminating nuclear weapons. The American side constantly claimed in the past that the verification problem was an obstacle to signing an agreement on a bilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Now such claims are totally groundless. The USSR has declared plainly that it is prepared to employ any forms of verification, including national-technical means, international monitoring arrangements and on-site inspections. The Soviet Union's readiness for on-site inspections, the London TIMES commented, had removed what the West had considered the most tangible objection to an end to nuclear testing.

The Soviet Union's position of principle in the issue of outer space is well-known. Space should be kept peaceful and there should be no strike arms deployed there. Let this be verified by the strictest control, including the opening of corresponding laboratories to inspection, the Soviet Union says.

There is no verification problem also as regards a ban on chemical weapons and their destruction. In this field too the USSR stands for the strictest control, including international on-site inspections.

Or take, for instance, the Vienna talks where the Soviet Union has also proposed adequate verification measures both to monitor the reduction of troops and armaments and to make certain that the levels of armed forces do not increase. Apart from the national technical means of verification, the Soviet Union suggests a whole number of extra other effective measures to ensure reliable control over compliance with a future agreement.

So one cannot fail to see that the Soviet Union, suggesting a direct way out of the present nuclear blind alley, backs the proposal up with substantial practical actions. The peoples expect the United States to take a constructive and businesslike stand.

INF ACCORD POSSIBLE WITHOUT SPACE ARMS CONNECTION

LD071548 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The new Soviet proposal concerning medium-range missiles, which is part of the Soviet Union's comprehensive program for ridding mankind of the nuclear threat, has evoked particularly broad response in Europe.

The Soviet Union's readiness to eliminate its medium-range missiles in the European zone if such missiles are eliminated also by the United States is a first step to delivering the continent from nuclear weapons.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that there is now every possibility to reach agreement on this problem. The only thing needed is the political will of the other side, that is the United States.

Talking with U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy Thursday Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev gave a further explanation of the Soviet position, which undoubtedly can make it easier to come to terms. He said that the Soviet proposal on the elimination of all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone, just as the proposal for an end to nuclear explosions, is not accompanied by any conditions, except for Britain's and France's pledge not to build up their corresponding nuclear arms and for the U.S. to undertake not to transfer such weapons to their countries.

It can be concluded from this that an agreement on medium-range missiles can be reached without a connection with the problem of space and strategic arms. The only thing needed is for the United States to make a commitment not to supply its strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries and for Britain and France to refrain from beefing up their corresponding nuclear arsenals. Britain and France will join the process of nuclear disarmament later, when all nuclear powers reduce their tactical nuclear systems.

The Soviet Union maintains a consistent course aimed at liberating Europe from nuclear weapons, but the so-called program for NATO's nuclear re-armament, which has been imposed by Washington, has led to a situation where hundreds of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are now on station in several West European countries. Deliveries of such first-strike weapons to Western Europe are continuing, which is only aggravating tension even further.

The new Soviet initiative on medium-range missiles opens up great possibilities. "If we managed to eliminate the Soviet and American medium-range missiles on our continent without delay or burdening the matter with other problems," said Mikhail Gorbachev, "we would unravel what is perhaps one of the complicated tangles in present-day world politics and would significantly clear the way toward a radical reduction in nuclear weapons and eventually to complete elimination thereof."

SPACE ARMS GROUP IN GENEVA HOLDS MEETING

LD111502 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 11 TASS -- The group on space arms at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons held a meeting here today.

## PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM111133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] Events, even those of a week, sometimes have a deep roots in the past. Up until 6 August 1945, when the bomb dropped from an American aircraft wiped Hiroshima off the face of the earth, mankind thought itself immortal. Not even the most dreadful epidemics and wars deprived it of the chance of rebirth. Now the unimaginable had become possible. Fortunately, it is not just the techniques of destruction that are being developed. There are powerful forces in the world which are capable of giving mankind back its immortality. They way to this is mapped out by the program drawn up by the motherland of socialism to free the earth of weapons of mass destruction by the end of our century. The reality of this path is being realized in a difficult, complex struggle, as evidenced by many events in international life this week.

Ahead

The problem of mankind's survival in the nuclear age and of the need to abandon the mentality, habits, and rules of the stone age has once again been raised in all its magnitude in M.S. Gorbachev's recently published replies to L'HUMANITE's questions. Imbued with profound conviction as to the reality of ending the crazy arms race, these replies will undoubtedly contribute to the essential sharp turn so needed in international affairs. This is essentially a practical manifestation of the Soviet Union's immutable readiness to be worthy of the greatest responsibility and to help in every possible way to carry out this historic task. The USSR is once again demonstrating that for it there is no loftier mission than that of defending peace and curbing the forces of aggression and militarism in the name of the life of the present generation and future generations.

The 3d Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba -- the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere -- was held this week. The congress showed the great successes of this former U.S. semicolony in various spheres of social life. Socialist Cuba, despite the continuing imperialist blockade, is a good example for the countries of that region, a state carrying on multifaceted international activity in favor of peace, socialism, and social progress.

The 19th Communist Party of Ireland Congress took place. It was held under slogans of countering Ireland's being drawn into NATO's orbit, struggling for peace and social progress, and uniting democratic forces against the supremacy of British imperialism.

The political situation in France before the parliamentary election is complex and acute. The Communists have issued a call to "bar the way of right-wing forces." "Voting for the Communists," a French Communist Party Central Committee resolution states, "Is an assertion that a different policy is possible. A policy of national independence, peace, and disarmament, which will put France among the front ranks of those who promote talks, the establishment of a new climate of international detente, and the stopping of the arms race."

Portugal's Communists raised their voice against the real threat to the gains of the 1974 antifascist revolution in the country on the part of reaction at their party's extraordinary congress. The first round of the presidential election was won by D. Freitas do Amaral, a representative of right-wing conservative circles.

In order to defeat him in the final round of the election, the Communists decided to cast their votes for another, also not the best, candidate -- M. Soares, former leader of the Socialist Party. There, too, in Portugal, democracy, social progress, and peace are at the focus of the struggle.

...The UK Labor Party's National Executive Committee issued a special statement entitled "Labor's Reply to M.S. Gorbachev's Disarmament Proposals." "We consider these proposals extremely important and weighty," the statement reads. "We welcome the call for full nuclear disarmament...However, we are concerned at the fact that these proposals will be threatened by research and development and the testing and deployment of systems within the framework of the 'Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. Therefore we confirm that we categorically oppose the 'star wars' program.."

The position of J. Rau, the Social Democratic Party of Germany's candidate for the FRG chancellorship, is indicative of the sentiments of West European politicians, above all, those in the social democratic movement. After his recent visit to Moscow he set out across the ocean to familiarize himself with Washington's reaction to the Soviet peace initiatives. On his arrival there J. Rau advocated the start of a new stage of the policy of detente. "Specific measures must be discussed," he declared, "at the second Soviet-U.S. summit meeting...Like other Europeans, we believe that space must not be a place for an arms buildup. We on earth have more than enough to do in the disarmament sphere."

Of course, it could be said that Labor is "still" not in power in London, nor the Social Democrats in Bonn. However, they detect quite clearly the sentiments of their countries' population. Following the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles and the adoption of the "star wars" program in the United States, the allergy to all kinds of "arms upgrading," whether on earth or in space, has spread to the majority of the population of Western Europe.

Disguise or...

A few days ago a scandal erupted in Bonn over a banquet in honor of a high-level guest from across the ocean. At the table in the U.S. ambassador's residence and in the presence of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State J. Whitehead, H. Teltschik, adviser to the chancellor, took the liberty of being unforgivably frank. He declared for all to hear that an agreement with the United States on FRG involvement in the U.S. "star wars" program was "on the point" of being ready.

Free Democrat Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher at once issued a statement: There will be no involvement in the "star wars" program without a general agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. But under pressure from F.-J. Strauss, leader of the extreme right-wing representing military concerns, Chancellor H. Kohl immediately disavowed his minister: "This is not the government's viewpoint."

Of course, it would be possible to depict the clash in the Bonn leadership merely as an argument over the question of what "dressing" to put on the plans to involve the country in the U.S. plans for the militarization of space when dishing them up to the FRG population, which has an antiwar disposition. Probably, for a certain section of the opposing groups, it really is a question of just choosing the best disguise. It is on these that the Pentagon counts.

A regrouping has occurred in FRG industry, and there has been a considerable increase in the size of military concerns and their influence in the country. Bonn is reacting more and more to pressure from the military-industrial complex. However, the lessons of the past, when some of the leaders of German firms had to sit in the dock as war criminals after 1945, have not been forgotten by everyone.

There are not that many concerns in the FRG that are entirely absorbed in the weapons trade. The majority have "grown two legs" -- one military and one civilian; for both eventualities of world development. At the same time, civilian production remains paramount for many. They know from their own experience that the escalation of the arms race and, even more, its transfer into space, will sharply exacerbate the situation in the world. Production cutbacks, rising unemployment posing a danger to stability, and the undermining of Western Europe's competitiveness will prove inevitable.

The recent Bonn conference of representatives of numerous West German peace champions' organizations confirmed that the struggle is continuing. "We demand," its participants declared, "that the FRG Government make a positive response to the new Soviet peace initiatives by taking specific steps in the disarmament sphere." "All those who believed or hoped that the antiwar movement had ceased to exist were mistaken," the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSHAU writes. "Its authority and influence in the country is growing."

Drugs Against Doubts

The bus which a few days previously had taken the astronauts to Challenger this time delivered a large wreath to a helicopter. The helicopter then flew over the ocean, and at precisely 1139, the exact minute that the spacecraft blew up, the wreath was dropped onto the water...

America is in mourning -- particularly those who know how difficult the path into space is. And, as always with hard losses, the thought -- "Were the sacrifices in vain?" -- nags at people's consciousness. While specialists are sorting through debris to find the possible technical causes of the disaster, many people in the United States -- and not only there -- are taking a critical second look at space concepts these days. The Challenger explosion has also shed light on the hidden, unpublicized side of the program to prepare for "star wars." "More and more specialists in various U.S. research establishments," THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported, "are expressing the opinion that the Challenger disaster has confirmed that the plans to deploy weapons systems in space are fraught with deadly danger for mankind. This tragedy has brought us back to the real world."

"Let us imagine that a spacecraft has blown up in orbit under conditions when arms systems have been deployed in space," R. Bowman, director of the Institute for the Study of Space Problems (United States), for example, argues. "The computers controlling the systems would react instantly to the explosion, and... Perhaps the Challenger disaster will make the initiators of the 'star wars' program realize the terrible danger to our planet's very existence and will push the administration into constructive talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear and space arms. There is no place for weapons in space."

Washington is still maintaining a stubborn silence. One month will soon have elapsed. At the same time, the American press is reporting that the White House is planning a special campaign aimed at "convincing the public of the need to further build up the country's military potential." The Pentagon has disseminated the draft of its U.S. military budget for fiscal 1987. A new record -- $311.6 billion. The arms that the military-industrial complex wants to impose on the United States in just 1 year would undoubtedly be more than enough for all the country's national defence needs. And yet this is just an "addition" to the already existing huge nuclear potential.

To justify the unchecked accumulation of weapons there is the same old speculation on people's ardent desire to put an end to confrontation and to conclude an agreement on disarmament with the USSR.

"To act from a position of strength," C. Weinberger says, "is the only way to hold talks effectively..." As though it were possible to prevent fuel tanks from exploding by hosing them with gasoline. Playing with fire ends in flames. An almost 40-percent increase in military spending is planned over the next 5 years.

However, this program of madness is not being pushed through smoothly. "Today we are coming up against the serious task of achieving national concord in support of our efforts to restore America's defenses," U.S. Vice President G. Bush complained recently. The country has been split as a result of the devilish persistence with which, contrary to reason and the national interest, mountains of weapons are being built up. A narcotic faith in "miracle weapons" is being injected in ever larger doses into a country where worship not of man but of technology is cultivated so strongly; as though these weapons, meaning SDI, could solve the problems of modern society.

The bulletin NATO REPORT records the exacerbation of disagreements among the NATO allies with regard to the response to Moscow. Western Europe fears Washington's adventurist course. Thus, the London conservative newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES believes that a decision by the U.S. President to "sacrifice an equitable arms agreement for the purpose of continuing the 'star wars' program" would be "a nightmare variant which would deprive Europeans of sleep."

These days Washington has sent its emissaries to Western Europe and Asia with instructions to allay anxieties.

Attempts are being stepped up to shift world public attention away from the chief issue -- disarmament -- to regional problems, and in a neocolonialist interpretation, moreover. The U.S. President's "State of the Union" message, which does not contain a single word about the Soviet disarmament proposals, maintains that for the United States "there is no other problem more important for peace in our hemisphere, for the security of our borders, or for the protection of our vital interests than the achievement and establishment of democracy in Nicaragua and the defense of Nicaragua's democratic neighbors." So, the "achievement and establishment" of a regime to Washingon's liking, of course, in an independent state hundreds of kilometers distant from the United States. The "great dream for the future" of the United States, as outlined in the President's message, must be crammed to overflowing with weapons, and they want to pave the way to it by means of violence over other peoples. THE NEW YORK TIMES reports the intention to strengthen arguments which would "work" in favor of building up military might and using it in world politics. It is planned to revive the old arguments used to justify the U.S. occupation of Grenada in October 1983. It is claimed that the might of the American machine "prevented something worse," namely the "spread of the conflict." "According to officials," the newspaper reports, "R. Reagan will go to Grenada on 20 February to specially emphasize that fact."

The "victory" over tiny Grenada served as grounds for a wild outburst of nationalism and chauvinism in the United States. Of course, it is possible to reinfect a certain section of the American population with chauvinism. But no eloquence is capable of making the world forget Washington's shameful invasion of Grenada. The old motto of conquerors -- "might before right" -- will not enhance U.S. prestige. Likewise, an attempt to ensure security, above all, by dint of military-technical means and new "superweapons" will not help to get us out ot the nuclear impasse. This concept has no future.

## SHEVARDNADZE, UN DEPUTY MEET ON AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

LD111519 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has received here in Moscow the deputy United Nations secretary general, Diego Cordovez, who has been mediating Afghan-Pakistani talks. They discussed international guarantees of a possible political settlement which these talks are to pr[illegible]. Eduard Shevardnadze said that, as Mikhail Gorbachev has noted, the Soviet Union was determined to make 1986 see notable progress in the work to bring about a political settlement around Afghanistan.

## COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. SECURITY COUNCIL VETO

OW091159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Ulyanov commentary from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The United States has vetoed a draft resolution submitted by a group of nonaligned countries in the UN Security Council that condemns the piratical act of the Israeli Air Force against Libyan civil aircraft. Here is our commentary:

[Ulyanov] As soon as the Security Council begins discussion on a routine Israeli aggressive action, its efforts become futile despite the fact that the majority of those taking part in the council's discussions resolutely condemn Tel Aviv's policy as the U.S. representative declares his veto every time. This has already happened three times this year.

The record of impudent piratical acts committed by Israeli militarists is extensive. Remember February of 1973 when an Israeli fighter shot down a Libyan civil Boeing aircraft without any warning. There were 106 persons on board. Remember the bloody Friday of 17 July 1978 when Israeli aircraft, warships, and artillery in Beirut and other Lebanese cities killed 300 and wounded 800 persons, mostly old men, women, and children. Remember the seizure of a Cypriot civilian ship in 1984. In a word, it is piracy in all the three spheres -- in the air, on land, and at sea.

The chain of these crimes includes Tel Aviv's latest piratical act against the Libyan civil aircraft which was intercepted by Israeli fighter aircraft and forced to land on Israeli territory. Would Israel have dared to commit one terrorist action after another if it was not sure in advance of U.S. support? And in the latest case with the Libyan aircraft, Tel Aviv had no doubt about the reliable helping hand of its American friend.

The economic sanctions against Libya announced by the United States became effective on 1 February. So Tel Aviv could expect praise and not blame and this is what happened. A TASS statement says that in accordance with its powers defined in the UN Charter, the time has come for the Security Council to take effective measures to stop Israeli crimes which pose a direct threat to peace and security in the Middle East and beyond its boundaries. These words are directed first of all at the United States.

NATO LEADERSHIP PRESSURES NORWAY, DENMARK

LD111526 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The NATO leadership is bringing obvious pressure to bear on Norway and Denmark. It demands that they should increase their military appropriations. U.S. General Rogers, NATO allied supreme commander -- Europe, asserted that those countries do not spend enough funds on military purposes and disapproved them because of that.

Meanwhile, statistics show that Norway, for instance, leads its NATO partners for per capita military spending. This year its military budget will amount to 15.9 billion krone, an increase of three billion krone on 1984.

As to Denmark, General Rogers' reproaches are obviously groundless, too. The military expenditures of Denmark remain this year at the level of approximately 11.5 billion kroner. It was reported in the press that 8.5 billion dollars worth of military equipment will be purchased for the Danish Armed Forces over the period from 1985 to 1989. Numerous consignments of military equipment will be bought from the USA. Moreover, Denmark's financial contribution to the program of the development of NATO's infrastructure for about the same period will make up nearly two billion kroner.

But General Rogers is unconcerned about statistics. He demands that the Norwegian and Danish taxpayers should contribute ever more hundreds of millions to the financing of the arms race. Otherwise, General Rogers threatens, Norway's and Denmark's allies in the North Atlantic bloc will not send their reinforcements if a "crisis situation" forms in the north of Europe.

Speaking in the headquarters of NATO's northern flank near Oslo on Monday, General Rogers resorted again to his favourite method, that of pressure and intimidation. He reproached Norway that it, allegedly, fulfils only about a third of the proposals that the NATO command deems necessary for maintaining" adequate defence capabilities". This statement by the American general cannot be described otherwise than as the striving to whip up NATO's military preparations on its northern flank.

Foreign observers noted that the statement by General Rogers was timed for major NATO winter exercises in northern Norway, to open shortly, the exercises in which U.S. and British units will take part, alongside Norwegian ones. The nature of these military games can be seen if only from the fact that the repulsion of a "Soviet menace" will be imitated during them.

They in NATO Headquarters apparently have no wish to take into consideration the realities and needs of the time and continue banking on stepping up military preparations which seriously undermines European security.

## TASS REPORTS U.S. SEVERS AIR LINKS WITH LIBYA

LD112032 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 11 TASS -- The United States has taken another hostile move against Libya whose anti-imperialist policy goes against the grain of the White House.

U.S. Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole ordered a complete end to air communication with Libya. The order does not only cancel flights by U.S. airlines to Libya and Libyan airlines to the United States but also bans the sale by foreign airlines in U.S. territory of tickets for flights to Libya.

Dole's order is part of U.S. discriminatory "economic sanctions" against Libya, which were announced by President Reagan on January 7 and which are accompanied by a campaign of military pressure on the young republic.

### Increases Military Pressure

LD111619 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The United States is increasing military pressure on Libya. The latest reports: An armada of American warships, including two aircraft carriers, has again been dispatched to Libya's shores, as Washington has announced a military exercise in the region, the second since the beginning of the year. But the situation now is even more explosive.

According to the NEWSWEEK magazine, during the latest exercise American planes may be ordered to intrude in the Libyan airspace. The United States Command has already warned, as it were, that the planes based on the two carriers will be flying missions in a zone serviced by the air traffic control system of the air force of the Libyan capital, Tripoli. In other words, a direct threat is being created for civilian air traffic. This is a real threat, if one recalls in particular the latest examples of interception by United States and Israeli Air Force planes of an Egyptian airliner and, later, of a Libyan one.

It is reported in Arab countries, according to our Middle East correspondent, Leonid Rassadin, that United States Air Force planes will be training in dropping bombs on installations in Libya by using the territory of Israel, the Negev Desert where the landscape is similar to that in Libya. An American law professor, (Eddie Brown Lester), has noted in an assessment of Washington's foreign policy that the United States Administration is bent on substituting international terrorism for international law.

## WEINBERGER 'FORGERY' EXPOSED BY JAPANESE MILITARY

LD102148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Feb 86

[From the "International Diary, Events, Facts, Opinions" program, presented by Vladimir Pashko]

[Text] The Japanese military department has exposed a forgery by the Pentagon, or to be more precise, by its chief, Weinberger.

In his report which accompanied the budget request to Congress for fiscal 1987, the U.S. defense secretary stated that Tokyo and Washington had already created two joint commissions, with the participation of representatives of private business, with the aim of handing Japanese technology over to the United States for the development of the latest antimissile defense and missile communications systems.

However, a representative of the Japanese military department has denied this assertion, stating that such commissions not only do not exist, but also that Japan so far does not intend to create them. By all appearances, the calculation was being made across the ocean that Japan would swallow the falsification and would silently consent to the creation of the commissions, giving Washington access to the technological secrets of Japanese corporations. The Nakasone government would possibly have done so, but the country's private business so far does not intend to share its developments with its rivals.

COMMENTARY ON BUSH REMARKS ON 'MORAL STRENGTH'

LD112301 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Nikolay Borin Commentary]

[Text] Vice President George Bush declared at the International Conservative Conference that the present United States Administration had opened the eyes of both the Americans and their allies to their common moral strength. A short commentary on this by Nikolay Borin:

At the very time the American vice president made this statement the World Council of Churches released a report on what it called the shocking human rights violations in the Philippines, violations involving the United States. The 163-page document included detailed testimony on killings, disappearances, and torture -- 81 cases in just the past 2 years. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS a copy of the report was to be sent to all the members of the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Not suprisingly, the report says that the torture techniques practiced in the Philippines were strikingly similar to those practiced and taught by the American forces during the Vietnam war and used by repressive regimes in Asia and Latin America. There are indications, according to the report, that the torture technology had been imported from the United States and channeled through personnel training at United States military schools.

A shocking picture does indeed emerge from the sworn affidavits and depositions of the victims and the report points out that many other cases of human rights violations have been documented and many others go unreported.

The United States' involvement in the elections in the Philippines caused widespread protest in the country. These were, in fact, protests against that very common moral strength to which Vice President Bush claims the administration has opened people's eyes.

INTERNAL SURVEILLANCE SEEN GROWING IN U.S.

PM051157 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 3, 17 Jan 86 p 9

[Yu. Gudkov article under the rubric "Panorama": "Shultz and the Others"]

[Text] His ability to keep his views to himself has earned the U.S. Secretary of State the nickname "Buddha" among his colleagues. Alas, this quality did not save him from clashing publicly with the President, thus possibly burying forever his generally recognized reputation as a "team player."

The reason for "Shultz' uncharacteristic difference of opinion" -- as one of the newspapers put it -- was Presidential directive 196, which proposes that all people who have access to classified government information should be subjected to a "lie detector" test. "Lie detectors" (nowadays referred to innocently as "polygraphs") have long been in use at U.S. government establishments but were only used on people suspected of divulging secrets. Directive 196 envisages the wholesale systematic screening of, believe it or not, more than 182,000 civil servants, including members of the cabinet. (A total of some 4 million people have access to classified information in the United States.)

G. Shultz resolutely dissociated himself from the directive. According to him, the "lie detector" "can hardly be regarded as a scientific instrument," and "a tendency to regard completely innocent people as guilty is characteristic of lie detector tests." In the event of such a test being introduced, the Secretary of State declared, he would undergo it "just once" and resign immediately. In order to hush up a scandal, the President had to assure Shultz that the new venture would not apply to him personally.

However, despite outward appearances, it is not for the Secretary of State to complain about the rampant persecution of dissidents which is beginning to resemble the "witch hunts" of the fifties. He, albeit not be alone, sowed the seeds which are producing the poisoned shoots.

Judging by available information, the decisive argument in favor of Directive 196 was a leak of information relating to a plan for a military operation against Libya. The plan was drawn up by the CIA last summer, proceeding from the premise that "no course of action, with the exception of stimulating Al-Qadhdhafi's overthrow, will produce substantial and lasting changes in Libyan politics." The plan met with opposition in the Senate and House committees on intelligence. George Shultz defended it on behalf of the administration, and it was he who said: "We must get Al-Qadhdhafi into a box and slam the lid."

Equally resolutely Shultz favors the use of military force in retaliation for "acts of international terrorism." And these are interpreted in such loose terms that they have simply become a cover for acts of subversion against governments which do not suit the United States. The most overt "secret operation" -- against Nicaragua -- is well known. There is more and more information about U.S. intervention by means of backing counterrevolutionary forces operating against Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia. I would like to emphasize one point: Under the Reagan administration approximately 50 major secret operations have been sanctioned. Shultz was no bystander.

At the same time, not all people, even people in the upper echelons of power, are prepared to embark on military adventures. The "success" in Grenada did not convince them that they can operate with impunity. "I hear that people are yearning for the good old days," Patrick Leahy, member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, has said. "But let us not forget that the good old days times were the days of the Bay of Pigs, Salvador Allende, Patrice Lumumba, and many other fiascoes." Their opposition frequently takes on active forms which are dictated by fear of expensive fiascoes. The same old "Vietnam syndrome" which appears on the pages of newspapers to have long been "overcome" makes itself felt in practice. It is known, for instance, that the White House had to give up a plan to topple the government of Suriname because of opposition in Congress and -- consequently -- a threat of exposure.

The so-called "leaking of information" is a widely used method in U.S. political practice. It is frequently used by the administration, primarily for political and propaganda purposes.

However, as the aggressiveness of administration policy intensifies, "leaks" of the opposite character are becoming more frequent. "The time has come to admit that all is not well as regards this process (keeping secret operations secret -- Yu.G.)," CIA Director William Casey warned recently. Hence the desire to stifle the crisis of confidence in administration policy, primarily by means of punitive measures. The FBI budget has trebled over the past 5 years. Electronic surveillance and phone tapping have taken on an unprecedented scale. As has police shadowing of political organizations. At the same time, just as happened during the McCarthyism period, extremists of the Ku Klux Klan and "Minutemen" type and so forth are engaged in the service of the FBI. Under the guidance of Justice Secretary Edwin Meese more rigorous legislation is being introduced and judges are being replaced in favor of conservatives. The "lie detector" affair is only the tip of the iceberg, albeit a very illustrative one, as regards general surveillance. So Shultz need not pretend that everything hinges on the "lie detector" and that he is not aware of the connection between cause and effect.

Nonetheless, his demarche caught the administration unawares. It emerged that Directive 196 was adopted without consulting Shultz or Treasury Secretary J. Baker, despite the fact that they are part of the National Security Planning Group where the directive was drafted, and even without consulting F. Fielding, the White House legal expert (all are resolutely against it). Rumors began to spread that the President was unaware of the consequences of this step. The White House immediately denied the rumors. THE NEW YORK TIMES endorsed the denial in a rather peculiar manner: "President Reagan cannot be likened to wax in the hands of people rallied around the Casey-Weinberger-Meese axis."

The reference to an "axis" is not fortuitous. It is these three men, whom the right wing regards as its main representatives in the administration, who laid the foundations for this decision and are defending it with unshakable stubbornness. It is with them that Shultz has clashed above all, and this unquestionably testifies to an exacerbation of the struggle inside the administration. In this context a correspondent of the ABC TV network noted that "Shultz should not threaten to resign again, because next time the president will accept his resignation." Recalling the recent departure from the White House of R. McFarlane, the President's former national security adviser, you come to the conclusion that the right is hunting down those who still remember diplomacy as a foreign policy tool. "The conservatives," AP reports, "are particularly dissatisfied with Shultz' stance on arms control," and above all his intention to continue to abide by the SALT II treaty.

## U.S. USES ARMS DELIVERIES TO 'PRESSURE' JORDAN

PM101147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov report: "Pressure Lever"]

[Text] Beirut, 9 Feb -- The U.S. President has notified Congress that he has postponed indefinitely the examination of the question of arms deliveries to Jordan. These deliveries, amounting to 1.9 billion dollars, were to include the sale of 40 aircraft and anitaircraft defense means.

In his highly promising declaration on arms sales to Amman last year, the President described this step as "an expression of U.S. political support for Jordan's efforts to attain a fair and lasting settlement between Israel and the Arab world." But the final decision on military deliveries was postponed until March 1 and made conditional on Jordan entering direct talks with Israel. Thus the "peace" which Washington pursues lies along the way of separate deals. As far as Amman is concerned, it advocates a comprehensive Middle East settlement within the framework of an international conference with PLO participation. This is why the United States now intends to use the arms deliveries issue as a lever to put pressure on it.

GORBACHEV PROPOSAL DRAWS POSITIVE RESPONSE

OW120434 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The proposal put forward by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his 15 January statement on destroying all nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000, has drawn positive responses from all over the world. Our reporter on international issues, Volskiy, comments in this connection as follows:

The great interest aroused by the Soviet peace-loving proposal is only natural, because, as far as mankind is concerned, there is no task more pressing than this one, aimed at preventing a nuclear war.

In an interview with L'HUMANITE, Comrade Gorbachev emphatically pointed out: The Soviet Union works hard to destroy all nuclear weapons on earth and promote socialism, concerns itself with the future of mankind, and believes in developing the potential of mankind in inspiring creation, promoting humanitarianism, and making progress.

The new Soviet proposal put forward in the 15 January statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has fully reflected this principled line of the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

It is known to all that it was the United States which used the mass-killing atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Asia. According to documents from the Pentagon and other U.S. military bases, the United States, in the postwar years, has more than once seriously discussed the issue of using atomic bombs in Asia in the Korean war, and during the 1958 Taiwan Strait crisis. Later, when the United States committed aggression against Vietnam, it also planned to use atomic bombs. China has always been included in the list of targets for U.S. nuclear attack, whenever the United States tries to work out this list. This is nothing accidental.

From the very beginning, U.S. imperialism has regarded the Chinese revolution as its enemy -- a ferocious and cruel enemy. The United States has practically regarded the Chinese territory of Taiwan, which it had illegally occupied, as its principal base to launch its crusade expedition against China. What merits attention is the fact that Washington is even more stubbornly hindering the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland by continually supplying modern weapons to the pro-U.S. Taipei regime. It is obvious that this is a component part of its general line in strengthening and expanding its military bases, including nuclear bases, in Asia in the vicinity of China.

All these U.S. activites are of no use. The imperialist clique, aggressive by nature, is basically unwilling to coexist in peace with socialism. Under this situation, Comrade Gorbachev's proposal will help mankind eliminate all nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000. Willing to restrict or ban weapons of all types, the Soviet Union is concerned over the most pressing and fundamental need of the people of various countries and all mankind. The people of various countries can, and should, contribute to doing everything in accordance with the desire of mankind and the people of all countries on earth. Those people naturally include the Chinese, who would bear the brunt of the arms race initiated by the imperialists.

## U.S.-ROK 'TEAM SPIRIT' MANEUVERS ASSAILED

LD111215 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, February 11 TASS -- TASS corresponding Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The joint American-South Korea military command announced in Seoul on Monday the beginning of joint "Team Spirit-86" large-scale exercises. These are the 11th "Team Spirit" exercises, involving almost 200,000 men. The "Team Spirit-86" exercises virtually do not differ from thos held in 1985 and will be held under a similar program. The "Team Spirit-86" exercises will be under way during ten weeks approximately till the end of April.

The first American units were transferred from the Fort Lewis base, the state of Washington, to South Korea yesterday and today. Along with specialists from the 40,000-strong U.S. corps, permanently stationed in the south of the Korean peninsula, they will prepare in a few days conditions for deployment of the main contingent of the U.S. troops. During a few weeks it will be transferred by sea and by air from bases of the American territory proper, in Japan and the Hawaii Islands according to the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, ships with weapons, ammunition and other equipment for exercises will start arriving in the port of Pusan on February 13.

The USSR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China have protested against the Team Spirit exercises, and the Pentagon therefore intensively points to "a purely defensive" character of the exercises, asserting that these exercises have the only aim to get prepared for "repelling a possible attack from the north". But the press earlier carried reports, saying that the scenario of these exercises is now mainly based on testing the so-called "pre-emptive" strikes deep in the enemy's defences.

According to Japanese newspapers, in the Pentagon's view the significance of the Team Spirit exercises exceeds by far its Far Eastern and Asian strategy. These exercises make it possible to test in conditions of large-scale exercises the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, to test the tactics of transferring big military contingents to considerable distances. The Team Spirit are the biggest exercises of all that Washington holds with its allies. In the Pentagon they are fully aware that neither in Western Europe nor in Japan would it be allowed to conduct for ten weeks broad-scale operations involving masses of troops and weapons. So far this is possible only in South Korea with its authoritarian pro-American regime and the situation of military tension caused by the deliberate propaganda campaign around the so-called "threat from the north".

### TASS Notes Protests

LD100646 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, February 10 TASS -- U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises "Team Spirit-86" begin in the south of the Korean Peninsula today in defiance of widespread protests of the world progressive public. More than 200,000 servicemen of all arms and services of the armed forces of Seoul and the United States will take part, and various types of the newest combat equipment will be used in the exercises. The opposition parties of Japan and mass anti-war organizations of the country have issued statements condemning the start of the provocative war games, which undermine the foundations of security in the Asian-Pacific region, and firmly demanding that the drumming up of militarist hysteria in Asia be discontinued.

## SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES JAPANESE ENVOY, MESSAGE

LD161634 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 10 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received today the Ambassador of Japan to the USSR Yasue Katori at his request.

The ambassador handed over a message of the Prime Minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Yasue Katori had a talk in the course of which they touched upon some questions connected with bilateral relations which are of mutual interest and analyzed a number of international problems in the light of the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15, 1986.

### Nakasone Reiterates Invitation

AU110901 Paris AFP in English 2308 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, Feb 10 (AFP) -- A message was transmitted to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Monday in which Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone reiterated his invitation to Mr. Gorbachev to visit Japan, a Japanese source disclosed.

The message also said Japan is willing to conclude a World War Two peace treaty that would settle "existing problems" between the two countries, the course said. That was an allusion to Japan's claim to the Kuril Islands occupied by the Soviet Union since the war.

The letter also commented on Mr. Gorbachev's recent call for total nuclear disarmament by the year 2000. Mr. Nakasone wrote that Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia should be withdrawn in case the Soviet Union and United States dismantled all their intermediate-range missiles deployed in Europe (which Mr. Gorbachev proposed as the first stage in his total nuclear disarmament plan).

Japanese Ambassador Yasue Katori handed the message to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. It answered a letter from Mr. Gorbachev that Mr. Shevardnadze delivered to Mr. Nakasone in Tokyo last January.

During that visit, the first by a Soviet foreign minister to Japan in 10 years, Mr. Nakasone and Gorbachev exchanged invitations for a Soviet-Japanese summit meeting.

Mr. Nakasone's answer stressed the importance he attaches to contacts between leaders of the two countries. He also outlined the main lines of Japanese policy toward Moscow, the sources said.

It was decided during Mr. Shevardnadze's stay in Tokyo to start peace negotiations. Moscow had refused to until then as long as Tokyo insisted on bringing up its claim to the Kuril Islands north of Japan.

## SOVIET AMBASSADOR SPEAKS AT DPRK MASS RALLY

SK050526 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpts] A mass rally of Kangwon province supporting the new Soviet peace proposal for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons was held at the Wonsan youth hall theater this afternoon.

The flags of our country and the Soviet Union were hung at the front of the rally site. Also hung at the rally site were slogans reading "The Korean people actively support the peace-loving Soviet initiatives and efforts to defend the peace and security of the world" and "U.S. imperialists, withdraw at once from South Korea, along with your nuclear weapons."

Choe Pok-hyon, chiarman of the Kangwon Province Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and Kim Kyong-ho, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society and vice chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Kangwon Province, and other functionaries concerned were present at the rally, along with the working people of Wonsan City.

Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, and staffers of the Soviet Embassy were invited to the rally. The Soviet ambassador to our country, Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov delivered a speech at the rally.

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into Korean translation]

Dear Korean comrades: I wish, above all, to extend my sincere thanks to the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, party and state organizations, and the public organizations of Kangwon Province and Wonsan City for inviting me to attend this rally convened in support of the important Soviet peace proposal put forward in the statement by Comrade Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published on 15 January.

Dear comrades: Taking this opportunity, I convey the warm greetings and best wishes from the Soviet people to the entire fraternal Korean people, and through you, to the workers of Wonsan City and Kangwon Province.

We regard the peace and security of mankind as the (?supreme goals) to attain in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Soviet foreign policy reflects our people's ardent wish to peacefully live with all the people throughout all stages that the Soviet state (?develops.)

The CPSU always treasures the dying wish of Lenin: "We promise the workers and the peasants to do our best for peace, and we will fulfill this promise." The CPSU is following his wish.

Today complicated and difficult tasks of a pan-national, pan-regional and pan-world scale lay before mankind. However, no task is more urgent than the task of preserving our civilization by eliminating the danger of nuclear war, by ending the arms race on earth and by preventing the arms race from expanding into space. The general line pursued by the Soviet state on international questions is aimed at resolving such a basic task. Our party is (?coping) with the imperialists' reckless policy for aggression and the "star wars" plan with its ideas for developments in the world to bring about a world free from war and weapons.

Proceeding from a desire to contribute to the maximum degree to basically improving the international situation and toward totally freeing mankind from a nuclear holocaust, the Soviet Union some time ago put forward new, comprehensive large-scale programs of historic significance, manifest to the government and people of each nation. These programs put forth by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his 15 January statement comprise concrete proposals for totally eliminating nuclear weapons from the entire world.

Our country proposed that for the next 15 years -- to the end of the 20th century -- measures to totally free the earth from nuclear weapons be consistently implemented step by step and be achieved. Adopting another important decision as part of its program for the abolition of nuclear arms, the Soviet Union extended for 3 months the measures for unilaterally ending nuclear testing and appealed to foreign nations and the other countries possessing nuclear weapons to join this measures. We also proposed that bestial weapons of mass destruction, such as chemical weapons, be totally abolished. We think that it is necessary to destroy even the industrial bases for producing such weapons. Our peace programs include the prohibition of production of non-nuclear weapons that have similar destructive power to that of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

The comprehensive Soviet proposals consider the interests of all countries, including nations in the Asia and Pacific area. The Asian area has become a target of the more persistent hegemonist ambitions of the imperialists. The number of U.S. military bases in this area is increasing, and an attempt to fabricate new militarist blocs, including the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance, is being made. Thus tensions have been aggravated in every way. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to organize a second front line in this area to struggle against the socialist countries.

The new Soviet proposals were to be sent to all nations of the world, all political parties and public organizations, and each individual. [end recording]

The speaker said: The new Soviet peace proposal also corresponds to the aspirations of the Asian peoples as well as those of the European peoples. Thus, this proposal has evoked great sympathy on the part of the peace-loving people of the world. He pointed out that the Soviet party and people are effecting great successes in socialist economic construction with the approach of the 27th CPSU Congress by vigorously carrying out the struggle to consolidate peace.

Noting that the traditional USSR-Korea friendship is being strengthened and developed with each passing day, he continued:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into Korean translation] The visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in May 1984 served as a milestone in our relations and as one of the remarkable [sangdanghan] events that have further accelerated the strengthening of our relations as allies and of (?fraternal) cooperation .

Although it has only been 2 years since the meetings and talks between the leaders of our two parties and two states were held, what we have accomplished is not small. We rejoice over the active development of political (?ties) between the CPSU and the WPK and the governments of our two countries.

Last year we splendidly marked the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation amid an atmosphere of (?fraternity). It was a great festiveal of USSR-Korea friendship.

At the end of last year Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council, visited our country. As the result of the talks held during his visit, the plan on reciprocal cooperation in trade, economy, science and technology by 1990 was prepared [chaksong]

From any sector in (?bilateral) relations, we can notice progress in cooperation between the parties, cultural ties, and trade relations and contacts between various public organizations. In a word, the important characteristic of our relations today is the active development and aspirations of both sides to seek a new type of cooperation.

This year we mark the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty between our two countries on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. At present, when the most bellicose elements among the imperialists, headed by the United States, are maneuvering to drive the world into nuclear holocaust, the significance of the relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Korea has increased.

Our country highly appraises the class solidarity with the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state expressed by the fraternal Korean people.

We express our sincere thanks to the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government for actively supporting the foreign policies put forward by the CPSU and the Soviet state, including the new Soviet proposal made in the 15 January statement by Comrade Gorbachev.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to emphasize that the joint acts between our two parties and two countries in the international arena correspond to the aspirations of the Soviet people and the people of socialist Korea.

On the basis of a position of fraternal solidarity, the Soviet Union is closely watching with great interest the courageous struggle of the workers of the DPRK for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the fatherland.

The presence of U.S. troops equipped with nuclear weapons in South Korea, the constant military provocation maneuvers of the United States and the Seoul regime against the DPRK, and the recently announced plan for the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise between the United States and South Korea are creating grave consequences for the situation on the Korean peninsula and in Asia.

Our people firmly believe that the proposals put forth by the DPRK serve as a good foundation for creating conditions favorable to the peaceful resolution of the Korean issue and t he democratic reunification of Korea.

We express solidarity with the decision of the DPRK to suspend large-scale military exercises from 1 February 1986 and all military exercises while the North-South dialogue is ongoing. We appeal to the United States and the South Korean regime to follow this righteous model.

The Soviet people invariably support the peace-loving line of the DPRK, which stipulates forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and conclusion of a nonaggression declaration between the North and South.

We also support Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and for broadly developing the dialogue for peace between the DPRK and South Korea.

If the Korean peninsula is turned into nuclear-free zone and peace zone, this will be the concrete implementation of the peace proposals put forth by Comrade Gorbachev in his statement. This will also correspond to the spirit of agreement reached on during the talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva and will greatly contribute to improving the situation in Korea and consolidating stability [anjong] in the Asia Pacific region.

Dear Korean comrades: We assure you that our party and the Soviet people will always stand on the side of your struggle for national reunification. We believe that Korea will become a unified state and that all the Korean people will live as a harmonious family. [end recording]

## IRAN CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

### Menteshashvili at Reception

LD111517 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 11 TASS - Kia-Tabataba'i, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Soviet Union, held a reception today on the occasion of Iran's national holiday, Revolution Day.

Among those present at the reception were Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Foreign Relations Committee, and other officials.

### TV Carries Envoy's Address

LD111902 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Address by Kia-Tabataba'i, Iranian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union on the anniversary of the Iranian revolution; date not given; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded in Persian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Our people are marking the 7th anniversary of the victory of the revolution with feelings of happiness and pride, and I want to tell Soviet television viewers of the revolution's aims and tasks. Today the hearts of the Muslim people of Iran and supporters of the Islamic Revolution in all parts of the world are beating in unison. The experience of our revolution has demonstrated that it is necessary and possible to stand up against the forces of oppression and aggression. We are proud of the fact that in our struggle we have been supported by our own outlook and ideology. We were victorious because our revolution was based on three facts: First, profound faith in conjunction with practical actions; second, the decisive and uncompromising leadership of the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni; third, the wide participation by the people in the revolutionary movement, its loyalty to Islam and observance of its laws.

Today is the national holiday of our people, who emphatically support and defend the gains of the revolution. It is the holiday of a people that have overthrown a regime and won a victory over imperialism in the propaganda, military, political and economic spheres of life. Our faith is incompatible with despotism and personal gain. We rightly assert that at this moment our country os the only Third World state which is not under the influence of dominant forces. Our people defend their homeland and their wealth with weapons in their hands, and also assist peoples combatting imperialism. Our country has broken off relations with the aggressive regimes of world imperialism, with the occupationist regime of Israel and the racist regime of the RSA, and openly proclaimed its struggle against them. World imperialism has always tried to stifle the voice of our revolution and to do everything possible so that the peoples of the world do not hear it, particularly those peoples who are under the yoke of imperialism.

In the 7 years since the revolution our country has achieved impressive successes. Today the revolution attracts the attention of the whole world; it will remain forever in history.

Our foreign policy is based on friendly relations with neighboring states, including the Soviet Union. Its principles are expansion of cooperation, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, genuine equal rights, and fulfillment and observance of international regulations and obligations. The common nature of interests between our countries presupposes the establishment of the kind of mutual relations which will be useful for the further development and strengthening of friendship between the Iranian and Soviet peoples.

Thank you.

NEW TIMES ON IRANIAN POLICIES, RELATIONS

PM050959 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 3, 27 Jan 86 pp 29-30

[V. Komarov article: "The Iranian Scene"]

[Text] The amount of news coming out of Iran today is meagre. This makes all information about developments in that country the more interesting.

Political observers stress that importance of the fact that Ayatollah Khomeyni has named his future successor to the post of Faqih, supreme spiritual and political leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He is Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri recently semi-official deputy of Khomeyni. True, as THE NEW YORK TIMES observed, there is no sign that Ayatollah Khomeyni, who is said to be 85, is about to leave the political scene.

The Iranian information agency IRNA has announced that Montazeri's candidature was officially approved by the Council of Experts, an elected constitutional body nominating the supreme leader of the state. The decision was publicly confirmed by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Majlis (parliament).

Meanwhile the office of Ayatollah Khomeyni has issued denials of rumours about a serious deterioration of his health. As proof of the falsity of the rumours, he was shown on television meeting a group of religious and political leaders. Late last year Khomeyni also met army commanders.

In a letter to the Council of Experts Ayatollah Montazeri said he "wished the Imam a long life" and preferred not to occupy his place. He called on his followers to refrain from demonstrations in support of his election. The Council's decision is challenged by some prominent Shi'ite authorities, who say that they do not see Montazeri as possessing the virtues necessary for the supreme leader of the nation.

In the opinion of the Paris LE MONDE, "backstage rivalry for the succession" reflects the struggle between various groups within the ruling Shi'ite clergy. "The official appointment of Ayatollah Montazeri as future successor of Khomeyni," writes the paper, "would strengthen the camp of the so-called radical reformists who also have the backing of Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the majority of the leaders of the "guardians of the Islamic Revolution." Many of these "guardians," along with the regular army, are fighting in the Iran-Iraq war now in its sixth year. The front line runs mainly along the state border and partly inside Iraqi territory in the "east of the Tigris." A virtual stalemate has developed. Iran has abandoned its tactics of "human waves" offensives in favour of limited operations, which has substantially reduced its losses. But, as the American CBS TV network reported in late December, Iran is again concentrating troops probably for another massive offensive.

The British OBSERVER writes that there is no agreement among the different political and military factions in Iran's leadership on strategy in the war with Iraq. The question is not whether to continue the Iran-Iraq war or not, but when to launch an offensive -- now or in spring. Colonel Shirazi, commander of the ground forces, said in an interview to the Tehran paper KAYHAN that limited operations "were not enough" and declared that "the only way to achieve victory is by a broad offensive." Several high-ranking officials of the regime have recently declared their adherence to the Khomeyni line of "war to victory." The press reports that new units of so-called "volunteers" are being recruited and sent to the front.

According to official figures, Iran is spending one third of its state budget on the war with Iraq. The hostilities cost the country about $250 million a month in foreign currency alone, says the French LE FIGARO. But how does one measure the losses in terms of human lives? There was recently an outcry in the Majlis when parliamentary deputy Sayyed al-Hoseyni said that 300,000 people had been killed, maimed, or recorded missing in the war. Among them were boys sent to the front straight from school. Some 40,000 were taken prisoner. About three million people have become refugees forced by the war to flee from their native parts.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly made known its position on the Iran-Iraq war. Now, as in the past, it calls for an early end to the war, for a political settlement of the conflict on a mutually acceptable and just basis, at the negotiating table. Andrey Gromyko said in December 1985: "In our view, people who, contrary to all logic, call for pursuing the war to a victorious finish are not acting sensibly." The USSR proceeds from the assumption that continuation of the war not only weakens the belligerents -- Iran and Iraq -- and their anti-imperialist potential, but seriously aggravates the situation in the Persian Gulf area and heightens the danger of direct imperialist intervention in the affairs of the sovereign states in the region.

The war is a heavy drain on the Iranian economy. Because of hostilities, devastation in the oil fields and ports, oil exports fell to 1.5 million barrels a day, compared to 2.7 million barrels in 1979. The drop in currency earnings leaves less to subsidize imports of prime necessities. "Iranians face a further decline of their living standards and further growth of inflation which topped 50 percent in 1985," wrote the FRG magazine DER SPIEGEL last autumn.

In general, little has changed in the country's social and economic life in the years since the anti-shah revolution. There have been no reforms to benefit working people. Moreover, lands that had been given to landless peasants in the early post-revolutionary period have been returned to the big landowners. Many factories that were initially nationalized are now run by their former owners or other private entrepreneurs.

All this was virtually admitted recently by Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Corps. Speaking in Tehran University, he said: "The work we have done amounts to having destroyed only the top of the old, pro-American system in Iran, i.e., we have expelled the members of the shah regime and its main accomplices from the country." But where are the broader social, democratic goals of the revolution which the Shi'ite clergy that headed it propounded with such zeal?

Living standards are falling. According to a Chamber of Commerce and Industry bulletin, the average real incomes of urban families in 1984 were 45,000 rials below the subsistence minimum (in 1980 they were 5,000 rials above this minimum.) There are three million unemployed in the country.

More and more Iranians are openly expressing discontent with their worsening position. According to the French magazine VIE OUVRIERE, about a hundred strikes were registered in Iran in the first half of 1985. The biggest of them was at the Esfahan steel complex, which has a workforce of 25,000. All the strikes were put down.

In its foreign policy the Iranian leadership is stepping up efforts to export the "Islamic revolution." Propaganda is not the only means used to that end. Some time ago, according to the world press, a 3,000-strong unit of the Islamic Revolution Corps was sent to Lebanon. A spokesman for the Iranian Embassy in Beirut announced that Tehran had donated $15 million "for the development of Islamic culture in Lebanon."

Iran is giving massive support to anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary groups and still refuses to take part even in indirect talks with the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Last year Afghan border posts were shelled several times from Iranian territory. Iranian propaganda has launched particularly fierce attacks on the internationalist assistance the Soviet Union is rendering the DRA in defending the gains of its April revolution against encroachments from internal and external reactionaries.

Recurrent anti-Soviet attacks in the Iranian press and by high-ranking Iranian officials do not accord with the interests of our two countries. The Soviet Union would like to see its relations with Iran based on the principles of genuine good-neighbourship, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

## KARMAL SPEAKS TO PRAVDA, TASS CORRESPONDENTS

LD101928 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Kabul, February 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent German Baykov reports:

The answers of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the questions of the newspaper L'HUMANITE most clearly and explicitly set forth the CPSU's policy at the present stage of the country's development on the threshold of the most important event in the life of the Soviet people -- the 27th congress of the CPSU, PRAVDA and TASS correspondents were told by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. The statements by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on problems of present-day international developments, in common with his preceding statements on that subject are permeated with concern for peace. Characteristic of them is a deep-going political analysis, constructive approach and historical realism.

It is with special attention and interest that we have received the evaluation given by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the situation in Afghanistan and around it. It gives an accurate analysis of the causes of outbreak of the conflict and ways for its settlement. Mikhail Gorbachev's pronouncements are consonant with the strivings and wishes of our people.

Now we in the DRA are successfully advancing on the road of resolving the long-ripe problems of the country's internal development.

Broad sections of the people, including representatives of tribes, the clergy, intellgentsia and business circles are ever more actively drawing into that process. Under way is a consolidation of the national patriotic forces, which can make a contribution to starting peaceful life.

Special attention is devoted to the development of the countryside, since the rural dwellers make an overwhelming majority of the country's population, the Afghan leader continued. The other day a meeting was held in Kabul of party and government executives on questions of the party's policy in the field of agriculture. The meeting outlined a while package of measures directed at improving the situation in that, actually the main branch of Afghanistan's economy.

I would wish to note specially that the course of the land and water reform convincingly shows that the agrarian issue is being resolved in Afghanistan in the interests of the working peasantry.

Former farmhands get their own land plots, cooperatives are established, but the interest of individuals and organizations in developing agriculture is not limited. The people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan enjoys growing trust between the working people and true patriots of the homeland with every passing day.

It is understandable, however, and this was particularly explicitly emphasized by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev that not everything in that field depends on us. The main cause of the remaining tensions has been and is interference of outside forces, which have a stake in its continuing and broadening, above all Pakistan and the USA. As far as the DRA is concerned, we are ready for a constructive political dialogue, including the final coordination of all documents making political settlement. This has been convincingly shown by the last round of the Geneva talks.

Yet a decision on these issues, Babrak Karmal said, should be drawn up in the course of direct talks with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as it is the sole and plenipotentiary representative of the Afghan people.

## PRAVDA CITES SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM071207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 86 Second Edition p 4

[N. Yakubov article: "Afghanistan Struggling and Building"]

[Excerpts] To carry out antifeudal national democratic transformations and turn Afghanistan into a developed state is one of the urgent tasks for the country's development. This was stated in particular in the program document "The National Democratic Nature of the April Revolution and Its Urgent Tasks Under Present-Day Conditions" recently published in Kabul.

Before the revolution, which took place in April 1978, Afghanistan was one of the world's poorest states. Agriculture -- the main sphere of material production -- was characterized by extreme backwardness and the predominance of feudal and even prefeudal attitudes. Industry was very poorly developed. More than 90 percent of the population could neither read nor write. One-third of all children died before the age of 5. Average life expectancy was less than 45 years. There was just 1 doctor for every 12,000 inhabitants.

The tasks of boosting the Republic's economy must be carried out under exceptionally complex conditions. The heavy burden of the numerous problems inherited from previous regimes and the mistakes permitted in the first few years of the revolution are taking their toll. But the main cause of the difficulties is the undeclared war against the new power unleashed by imperialist circles with the help of foreign and domestic reaction.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries provide substantial development aid to Afghanistan. Soviet-Afghan political and economic ties, initiated by V.I. Lenin, have a long history and serve as a vivid example of good-neighborly relations.

With Soviet help, gas and chemical industries have been created in Afghanistan, the country's energy base has been established, machine-building and motor vehicle repair enterprises have been commissioned, more than 1,500 km of hard-surface roads and major irrigation complexes have been built, and higher and secondary educational establishments have opened their doors. Tens of thousands of Afghan specialists and skilled workers have been trained.

Soviet-Afghan relations received a new boost after the April Revolution. Over 50 projects of vital importance to the country have been built with Soviet aid in this relatively short period of time. They produce around 75 percent of state sector industrial output.

In the last few years trade turnover between our countries has risen considerably. In exchange for Soviet machines, equipment, petroleum products, and consumer goods, the DRA supplies cotton, wool, hides, gas, dried fruit, citrus fruit, oilseeds, and other goods to the Soviet Union.

While the USSR and the other socialist countries are supporting Afghanistan in solving its difficult economic problems, the United States and its allies started soon after the April Revolution to cut back and, subsequently, entirely end economic aid to the young republic. The Western countries are essentially subjecting it to an economic blockade.

Contrary to the UN Charter and principles, the United States is exerting unprecedented pressure on specialized international organizations in order to prevent economic collaboration with Afghanistan -- one of the world's poorest countries -- simply because it does not want to toe the imperialist line.

Furthermore, the U.S. special services are particularly orienting the dushmans to destroy economic targets. And this is all being done under the slogan "defense of democracy" and "concern for the Afghan people's interests."

This support is being given on a grand scale. Some $1.5 billion has already been allocated overseas for arming, training, and maintaining the numerous gangs committing crimes on Afghan soil.

However, despite the schemes of foreign and domestic reaction, the process of revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan is gaining pace. Life confirms that the DRA, relying on the support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries, and progressive states, is not only successfully defending itself in the struggle against the counterrevolution but consistently carrying out the socioeconomic tasks posed by the national democratic antifeudal revolution.

## DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NEPALESE ENVOY

PM071139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 5 February V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received (Bishveshvar Prasad Rimal), ambassador for the Kingdom of Nepal, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

U.S. Election Role Protested

LD112058 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 11 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] As the paper THE WASHINGTON POST reports, Reagan gave advice in the presence of journalists today about which type of government is most preferable for the Filipinos to elect. This stance of mentor taken up by Washington has aroused the anger of millions of Filipinos. A mass demonstration took place in Manila, where the participants demanded that all U.S. representatives go home as soon as possible.

Situation Updated

LD112205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1714 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Manila, 11 Feb (TASS) -- In the capital of the Philippines and other towns of the country large demonstrations continued in support of both President F. Marcos and the opposition leader C. Aquino. The final decision about who won the election on 7 February will be made by the National Assembly (parliament). At the National Assembly building there were also demonstrations by the rival sides. Today the MP's formed an 11-member commission headed by N. Yniguez, speaker of the National Assembly, and which also contains members of the opposition parties.

In the complex situation F. Marcos in his address to the nation appealed for people not to give in to provocations and to avoid violence. F. Ver, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, with the aim of relieving tension and setting an example for the opposition, stated that the decree issued for the period of the presidential elections on putting the troops on alert had been lifted.

At the same time, according to press reports, the opposition bloc candidate issued a warning on the intention to continue demonstrations, "if she is not declared the winner."

According to unofficial data published here by the National Commission of the Philippines on the elections, based on a count of votes in 42 electoral districts, F. Marcos is in the lead by over 400,000 votes. The organization called the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections which, as the local press affirms, openly sympathizes with the opposition, gives a different picture.

Both Candidates Claim Victory

LD102237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1948 GMT 10 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] As is known, some of the largest U.S. military bases are situated in the Philippines. It is precisely this, as U.S. observers themselves admit, which explains Washington's great interest in the presidential elections in the Philippines, where a special group of observers from the U.S. Congress was sent.

The final results of the elections are not yet known, but although information on the results of the voting has as yet only come in from less than half the polling stations, both candidates -- the current head of state President Marcos and the leader of the bourgeois opposition Aquino -- have already spoken of their victory. Moreover, the opposition candidate has reported that if a victory for Marcos is announced, her supporters are ready to go to the streets. In an address to the nation, President Marcos called for calm, stressing that the opposition is exacerbating tension in order to provoke disorder. Meanwhile, the U.S. has sent an extra detachment of vessels, headed by the attack carrier Midway, to its naval base in the Philippines.

### U.S. Exerts Pressure

LD101728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Aleksandr Fedonin commentary]

[Text] The counting of votes continues in the presidential elections which took place in the Philippines on 7 February. Every day, even every hour, the papers, radio, and television are giving preliminary results of the vote-counting from various parts of the country. However, the official results have not yet been announced. This is the prerogative of the country's parliament. Our correspondent Aleksandr Fedonin reports from Jakarta.

Although the press and television are full of discussions about the preliminary results of the vote-counting, no less attention is being paid to the problem of U.S.-Filipino relations. In Washington, they are worried by the growth of anti-U.S. feeling in the Philippines and the desire of the present government to display more independence in its actions. In certain circles of the U.S. Administration, they are staking on the bourgeois opposition, reckoning that its leaders will be more amenable to Washington's recommendations. In reports in the U.S. press, and statements by officials, which abound with accusations against the government of breaches in the vote-counting procedure, it is quite plain where their sympathies lie. One of the leaders of the U.S. delegation to observe the elections, Senator Richard Lugar, in an interview for U.S. television on election day, declared that President Marcos risks a further worsening of relations with the United States if manipulation of the voting results occurs. Commenting on the White House's position, the U.S. observer Richard Kessler writes that if Marcos tries to hold on to power, the United States will take a hard line, including cutting U.S. aid. The pressure being exerted by the United States, in the opinion of the Filipino press, borders on interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

## SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH PRK AMBASSADOR

LD312123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze received Hor Nam Hong, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, [PRK], today. During the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on topical issues of the present international situation and on bilateral relations.

The ambassador declared that the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the government of the Republic support the new large-scale initiatives of the USSR put forward in the statement by Comrade Gorbachev.

Comrade Shevardnadze emphasized the unchanging nature of the Soviet Union's policy of principle, directed at political settlement of the problems of Southeast Asia and at supporting the constructive proposals of the Indochinese states, which were recently reaffirmed at the 12th conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and which work to that end.

PRK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING SUMS UP PROGRESS

BK100402 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Concerning the proceedings of the PRK National Assembly session, our correspondent in Phnom Penh wrote that the PRK National Assembly members summed up the outcome of socioeconomic development during the past year and set targets for the coming years.

According to reports by various speakers at the National Assembly, Cambodia is now advancing firmly on the road of national rebirth. The people's material and cultural levels have increased gradually. In fact, the problem of food has been resolved. This problem was left behind by the Pol Pot regime -- a regime which had pushed the country into the deep abyss or disaster. Despite last year's unfavorable weather, the Cambodian peasants reaped a better rice yield than in the previous years. Compared with 1980, industrial production has increased three-fold.

In this historic period, more than 800,000 adults in Cambodia can now read and write. A country which was turned into a vast prison and where almost all teachers were killed by Pol Pot and his henchmen is now changing into a country in which every citizen will know how to read and write. Under the Pol Pot regime, the total of 2,300 professors was reduced to only 209. In sum, the Pol Pot regime killed and tortured to death 3 million Cambodians.

At present, the Cambodian people are confident in their better future. It is true that not all problems have been resolved. There are still some other problems, such as a shortage of electricity. In addition, there are incessant aggressive acts from outside. The enemies of the PRK want to revive the old regime. They keep fostering and assisting the criminals who were toppled, were driven out of the country, and who have been called freedom fighters by Washington. The international reactionaries have provided military aid to the Pol Pot bandits living in Thai territory who have often caused disturbances along the Cambodian border.

With foreign assistance, the so-called CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] was suddenly illegally formed outside the country. This government serves as a smokescreen for the Pol Pot murderers who play the major role of military and political forces in this coalition government. However, the Cambodian people have resolutely countered all maneuvers of the enemies. Speakers at the National Assembly meeting in Phnom Penh noted that all serious defeats suffered by the counterrevolutionary bandits last year are significant to strengthening stability inside the country. At the same time, Phnom Penh has taken the lead in proposing a dialogue to bring about peaceful solutions to all problems created around Cambodia.

In an interview, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, said: The PRK will continue to strengthen the bond of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Laos, and will strive to make any contribution to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. This is the fundamental foundation of the PRK's foreign policy.

## 'POLPOTIST' LETTER TO SOVIET PEOPLE ASSAILED

LD290942 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- Two stories transmitted by the Chinese XINHUA news agency first from Beijing and then from the United Nations summarise a document called "an open letter from the Kampuchean people to the Soviet people", LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in today's issue.

Kampuchea or the Kampuchean people have nothing to do with this, the paper notes. The "letter" was read over the "radio of Democratic Kampuchea" (these Polpotist transmitters are in southern China), while in the United Nations it was circulated by representatives of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea", that is by the very same Polpotists who are only slightly disguised by Sihanouk and Son Sann - politicians of the pre-Pol Pot period. These two are not stained by genocide against their own people. But now they have become a convenient screen for the Pol Pot sadists who are guilty of the death of three million Kampucheans.

The "coalition's" "letter" that has been circulated at the United Nations is intended for people who know nothing about the situation in People's Kampuchea and the subersive activities of its enemies, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes. The authors of the letter demand an end to the internationalist assistance given to People's Kampuchea by its friends and promise in return "friendly relations with Democratic Kampuchea". The grouping that has been thrown out of the country by its people, that lives on the money of others, that does not have even a patch of its own territory claims the right to speak on behalf of the people and the state...a really sorry and ludicrous sight.

This "letter" is a sign of weakness, of confusion among the anti-Kampuchean "coalition" and its masters as a result of the successes of People's Kampuchea, infighting within the camp of Khmer reactionaries and their increasing isolation in the international arena, the paper stresses. The whole idea about this "letter" looks pitiful against the background of the People's Republic of Kampuchea's undeniable successes in strengthening its internal and international positions, against the background of the clearcut and realistic stand taken by Kampuchea's real government which really speaks on behalf of the Kampuchean people. The essence of this position is that talks with external Khmer groupings on national reconciliation are possible only if the Pol Pot clique is removed from the military and political scene. This criminal clique has been outlawed now and forever. Such is the sentence meted out to it by the Kampuchean people.

## SOUTH PACIFIC GROUP IN MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD041638 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 4 TASS -- Consultations with a delegation of the South Pacific Forum [SPF] on questions of a treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and protocols to it were held in the USSR Foreign Ministry on February 3-4.

The Soviet side has explained the concept of a nuclear-free world advanced in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15. It has been stressed that the implementation of the program of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere with the prevention of the emergence of space strike arms would lead to a radical improvement of the international situation on a long-term and stable basis. The attention has also been called to the Soviet Union's decision to extend till March 31 its earlier-announced unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions.

Thus, a favorable opportunity has been created to stop nuclear tests and to advance without delay to the conclusion of an international treaty on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The delegation of the South Pacific Forum highly assessed a complex of important initiatives set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement that evoked much interest of countries of the South Pacific region. The delegation of the South Pacific Forum welcomed the extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions and noted that the countries of the South Pacific Forum firmly declare for a complete cessation of nuclear tests by all nuclear states.

The Soviet side noted that the USSR views the creation of nuclear-free zones in various areas of the world as an important measure in the struggle to narrow the sphere of nuclear preparations. In its attitude to nuclear-free zones the Soviet Union does not make exception for any states, be it participants or non-participants in military alliances: If some or other country renounces the acquisition of nuclear weapons and does not have them on its territory, it gets firm and effective guarantees from the USSR. Proceeding from this principled stand, the Soviet Union has expressed from the outset its positive attitude to the efforts of the states of the South Pacific to create a nuclear-free zone.

During the consultations the Soviet side said that the establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapons in the South Pacific is an important contribution to fashioning a reliable security system in Asia and the Pacific, narrows the geographical bounds of the spread of nuclear weapons and facilitates the fulfilment of the task of doing away with nuclear weapons on earth once and for all and preventing an arms race in outer space. The treaty on the nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific together with the protocols to it in their present form basically correspond to the criteria suggested by the Soviet Union for nuclear-free zones.

It was noted with satisfaction that the treaty provides for a commitment to support efforts to preserve the effectiveness of the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, based on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency. At the same time the Soviet side pointed out the importance of making certain that the agreement creating the nuclear-free zone really ensures the making of the territories of the signatory states into a zone completely free from nuclear weapons. This presupposes, in particular, a ban on the transit through the nuclear-free zone's territory of nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices, including visits at ports and air fields there by foreign warships and aircraft with nuclear weapons aboard. The delegation from the South Pacific Forum was also told of a number of other considerations and asked questions concerning individual provisions of the treaty and the accompanying protocols.

The delegation from the South Pacific Forum expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's support for the decisions taken by the SPF countries to declare the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone, took note of the considerations voiced by the Soviet side and gave corresponding explanations.

The consultations involved V.F. Petrovskiy, a member of the Collegium of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, other senior officials from the Foreign Ministry of the USSR and a representative of the Defense Ministry of the USSR on the Soviet side and SPF delegation leader David Saldier of Australia, Christopher Beeby of New Zealand, Gracie Fond of Fiji, Joseph Gabut of Papua New Guinea, Levi Laka of the Solomon Islands and Anthony Manaranji of the Cook Islands as well as Allison Stokes, ambassador of New Zealand to the USSR, and Robert Tyson, charge d'affaires and interim of Australia to the USSR, on the side of the South Pacific Forum.

The members of the SPF delegation were received by M.S. Kapitsa, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR who had a conversation with them on issues of mutual interest.

IDEOLOGIST CITED ON TIES WITH WESTERN PARTIES

LD101832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 10 (TANJUG) - Representatives of some 150 parties from various countries will attend the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party opening on February 25 in Moscow. Besides representatives of a large number of Communist and worker parties and national liberation movements, delegates of several Western socialist and social democratic parties will also attend the congress. Invitations have been sent to over 20 of these parties.

A change of the Soviet stand in relation to these parties has been announced in the draft programme of the Soviet Communist Party. The draft this time did not include the earlier sharp criticism of social democracy.

The Soviet Party Programme specifies that the party will invest efforts on developing ties with socialist, social democratic and labour parties, regardless of considerable differences concerning majority of questions.

In relation to the above change Professor Yuriy Krasin, prorector of the Academy of Social Sciences within the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, stresses that independence and autonomy of Marxist-Leninist parties precludes also their responsibility for a common cause of the international communist movement.

In his article "Internatioal and National in the World Revolutionary Process" Krasin stresses that owning to the existing differences in views and positions on actual questions "it is incorrect to present a demand for total ideological unity as a precondition to unity of action. This would result in dogmatic-sectarian positions which would make cooperation of communist parties impossible."

Krasin simultaneously criticizes as incorrect the limiting of the unity of the communist movement by unity of action. He considers this "pragmatism" which would lead to suppressing ideological foundations of the communist movement.

Speaking on protection of ideological principles in the communist movement Krasin considers that the overcoming of differences within the communist movement is linked with the struggle on two fronts: Against the rightist and leftist revisionism. Not specifying what these terms exactly relate to, Krasin concludes that it is possible to overcome differences but not through ideological compromise in questions of principle.

## KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS KARPATI'S DEPARTURE

PM1111129 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Colonel General F. Karpati, Hungarian defense minister, lift Minsk for Budapest 8 February. He had been on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

Before his departure the guest visited a Red Banner Belorussian Military District unit where he familiarized himself with the lives, leisure, and combat training of the servicemen.

The minister also visited the Hill of Eternal Glory and laid a wreath.

F. Karpati was accompanied on his trip aroung the country by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

## ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY 4 FEB

PM111009 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 7, Feb 86 (Signed to Press 6 Feb 86) p 23

[Dispatch "from TASS reports" under the rubric "Foreign Economic Chronicle": "Expansion of Cooperation"]

[Text] An agreement was signed in Moscow on 4 February between the USSR and Hungarian Governments on equipment deliveries and on economic and technical cooperation in the construction of industrual enterprises and other projects in Hungary in 1986-1990.

In the process of drafting the agreement, the sides were guided by the decisions of the CEMA countries economic summit conference and the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic in the Period Through the Year 2000.

The bulk of the Soviet Union's technical assistance to Hungary in 1986-1990 will be channeled into the development of nuclear power engineering. Cooperation will continue in the building of power units currently under construction at the Paks nuclear power station, and also of new power units there. There will be further development of production sharing in the sphere of nuclear power machine building and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations.

The agreement provides for the reconstruction and modernization of projects in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, petroleum refining, and other sectors of industry, constructed previously with USSR's technical assistance, for the prupose of expanding their production capacities and enhancing technical standards and output quality on the basis of the introduction of modern technology.

The agreement was signed by F.K. Karushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, for the Soviet side, and by P. Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, for the Hungarian side. S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the signing.

ROMANIAN ENVOY, LEADERS MARK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM111007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 4 February T. Dudas, Romanian Ambassador to the USSR, held a friendly meeting to mark the 38th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the USSR.

The meeting was attended by leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

GDR'S HONECKER VIEWS GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSALS

LD092258 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, February 9 TASS -- The proposal put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that all nuclear weapons be eliminated by the year of 2000 has met with broal approval of international public. This is the only programme of its kind for mankind's rescue from a nuclear catastrophe, the programme which opens up a truly history-making possibility of the world's peaceful future. It is the dictates of common sense to use this opportunity, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, told a conference of the Berlin party district organization held here.

There are, certainly, people, he continued, including in the FRG, who dislike such a trend. Certain "apostles of freedom" talking about peace are expressing objections against such developments, which bring peoples closer rather than disunite them. The decisive thing for these people is not the elimination of nuclear threat, not putting an end to the arms race on earth and its not-spreading into outer spece, but fear that their inventions about a "threat from the East" will become less effective as a result of active peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems.

Erich Honecker stressed responsibility for ensuring peace, which rests on both German states and declared that not only the GDR, but also the FRG should under no pretext participate in a militarisation of outer space, so that during the period of talks between the USSR and the USA both German states should take no steps that can complicate these talks. By resolutely dissociating itself from the SDI programme, he stressed, the FRG could make its contribution to the success of the Soviet-American talks.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD052303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] In conclusion, telegrams from Berlin and Warsaw: A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the GDR for the coming 5 years was signed today. The development of contacts in the field of cinematography betweeen the USSR and Poland this year is provided for in a protocol, also signed today, in the Polish capital.

## FRG'S 'EVASIVE' WORDS FAIL TO CONCEAL SDI APPROVAL

LD112044 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Alexey Grigoryev writes:

There is a tricky word in German, "jein", formed of "ja" and "nein", "yes" and "no". This word is used much by Bonn politicians, especially in cases when most burning problems of the present are the point of the matter.

The question of ending nuclear explosions is a patent example. Speaking at a press conference in Bonn on January 9, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl said this: "Both the Federal Government and the U.S. Administration have long since proclaimed their fundamental interest in large-scale cessation of testing. To my mind, there is a chance now for promising talks on the limitation and subsequent ending of nuclear testing and verification of this".

Less than a week has passed, and the Soviet Union submitted for the consideration of peoples and governments the programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 2000 and extended its unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions for three months.

What was Bonn's reaction to this complex of large-scale Soviet initiatives aimed at ridding humanity of nuclear threat? On behalf of the FRG Government Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the government "welcomes the stand" of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee set out in his statement and intends, jointly with the FRG's allies, to study the Soviet proposals thoroughly. It would seem that "no" to nuclear testing and nuclear arms has been said officially on the banks of the Rhine. Not so. Resort has at once been made to "jein".

Following the Washington administration which, through President Reagan, proclaims its "dream of ridding the world of nuclear arms" but refuses stubbornly to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions the Bonn Cabinet talks ever more openly about the "need" to continue dangerous tests. On the demand of the parliamentary group of Social Democrats, the question of the FRG's attitude to the ending of nuclear tests was discussed in the West German Bundestage late in January. The question was topical indeed, since prior to the debate, at a meeting of the Bundestag's commission on defence, State Secretary of the Bonn Military Department Lothar Ruel said that a certain number of nuclear tests will be necessary as long as NATO strategy envisages the use of these weapons of mass destruction.

The selfsame Ruehl later said that practice firing with the use of U.S. "Pershing-2" nuclear missiles, disrupted by last year's accident involving such a missile near Heilbronn will possibly be resumed in the FRG next spring.

It gets worse and worse as it goes on. In an interview to the Austrian newspaper NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG the other day, FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner asserted that it is hard for him to believe the seriousness of the Soviet Union's proposals in the sphere of the elimination of nuclear arms and that the Soviet Union, allegedly, has not even stopped anything in the sphere so far. The logic of the West German war minister was simple and blunt as the Bundeswehr's song: The Soviet nuclear moratorium, according to it, does not exist, and so there should be no American moratorium...

This stand by Bonn is explained not only by its notorious "Atlantic", that is NATO, solidarity, but first of all by the decision of the FRG ruling circles to join in the preparation of the U.S. "star wars".

Manfred Woerner made no secret of this, either. He declared again for the implementation of the sinister SDI, which according to him "opens the possibility of achieving a new form of strategic stability". And answering the question if SDI will open an opportunity to live in peace without the threat of nuclear arms, the minister said, without mincing matters: "I think this an illusion". And he added: "I believe that the complete elimination of nuclear arms as a result of SDI cannot be achieved, at least in foreseeable future".

Just so, Mr Minister. There is no need to beat about the bush. Having forgotten the bitter lessons of history, West German war industry concerns, including the aerospace giant "MBB" are eager to participate in the implementation of the "star wars" programme. Militaristic and revanchist circles of the FRG dream of getting hold of space weapons. Chancellor Helmut Kohl, leader of the Bavarian ultras Franz-Jozef Strauss and other influential politicians on the Rhine say that the FRG's involvement in the implementation of SDI is "morally justified and necessary". And "star wars" cannot be prepared without the continuing of nuclear weapons tests, without upgrading nuclear weapons. Such is the truth and it cannot be concealed either by peaceable statements or by evasive words such as "jein".

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON FRG 'RELUCTANCE' TO DISARM

PM061013 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[APN correspondent V. Markov article for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the rubric "Into the 21st Century Without Nuclear Weapons!": "Contradictions on the Rhine"]

[Excerpt] The "Presse Haus" is in the government district of the capital on the Rhine. The press centers of the German and foreign mass media are housed in that six-storied building here. Bonn Cabinet spokesmen hold press conferences in the expansive hall. This time there were more correspondents than usual.

"The Federal Government believes that the Soviet proposals contain constructive new elements on the problem of verification [kontrol] in various spheres of disarmament and of regulation and estimation regarding medium-range systems," F. Ost, leader of the press department, said, reading from a prepared text.

He listed not only those provisions of the Soviet initiative which Bonn considers positive but also a "number of items which it cannot approve." The official government spokesman did not say a word about the USSR's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions by 3 months. Whereas before the Federal Government cited the "problem of the verification" [kontrol] of the observance of the moratorium, now, as F. Ost himself has just admitted, such a "justification" is completely inappropriate.

"What is the Federal Republic's position on the nuclear test moratorium?"

F. Ost said that he did not want to repeat what had been said recently on that question. This was a clear reference to Chancellor H. Kohl's statement but surely, there too, the stress was on verification [kontrol]... For all intents and purposes there has been no positive reaction from Bonn to the unilateral Soviet moratorium. Furthermore, L. Ruehl, secretary of state at the FRG Defense Ministry, stated outright the other day that a "limited number of nuclear weapons tests remain necessary."

Is Bonn prepared for nuclear disarmament and the world's complete liberation from the burden of nuclear arsenals? It would not be out of place to put this fundamental question to the Government of the FRG, the only country where Pershing-2's, the U.S. first strike nuclear missiles, are being deployed. Furthermore, the FRG now has on its soil what is already seen to be the highest concentration of armaments -- both nuclear and conventional -- in the world.

"We must not put ourselves in the position of people who refuse to abandon nuclear weapons at a time when Moscow is proposing nuclear disarmament," V. Ruehe, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union's Bundestag faction, warns.

This is perfectly justified alarm which, by the way, sheds light on why official Bonn was not pleased that the Soviet proposals have been made known to the international public at large. Its reluctance to engage immediately in real disarmament is only too obvious.

## PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK CRITICIZING FRG 'REVANCHISM'

PM051527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[I. Melnikov review under the rubric "Among Books": "Revanchism the Way It Is"]

[Text] This recent published book ("Revanchism: Ideology, Practice" ["Revanshizm: Ideologiya, Praktika"], "Znaniye" Publishing House, Moscow, 1985, 221 pages) was written by a collective of eminent publicists, scientists, and journalists specializing in international affairs from the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Czechosloavkia. Synthesizing two qualities -- passion and conclusiveness -- the book familiarizes the reader in depth with the ideology and practice of West German revanchism.

Revanchism has a bloody and dismal history. It resulted in millions of victims and incalculable suffering for the peoples of Europe during World Wars I and II, which started on German soil. The lessons of the past are memorable. It is no coincidence that the current chief component of European security is the inviolability of the borders on the continent in the form in which they were defined at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. Those forums passed on the baton to the treaties which the socialist countries signed with the FRG in the seventies.

Nonetheless, revanchism exists in the FRG. It has its own ideology, which many pens bought by the ober-revanchists are working to "improve." It has specific champions of this ideology in the daily and hourly practice of the Rhine state. Finally, it has loyal patrons, who occupy high rungs in the government hierarchy.

The book illumines all three with the bright light of exposure. The authors of the anthology rely on facts to competently analyze the multifaceted problem. They expose the revanchists' link with FRG monopoly capital and their fraternization with the Bundeswehr leadership. The book shows the dangerous role which the notorious landsmannschaften -- the vanguard of revanchism -- play as the detonator of new conflicts and provocations.

Having learned nothing from history, the latter-day revanchists are carrying out their sinister intrigues against peace and security in Europe, against detente and the people's cooperation. The scale of this subversive work must not be underestimated, just as we must not close our eyes to the forces which support West German revanchism -- above all, U.S. imperialism.

The peoples are realizing increasingly clearly that where there is revanchism there are military adventures and a thirst for weapons, including nuclear and space weapons. In the end, the forces of progress will inevitably tear up the thistle of revanchism together with the roots which feed that thistle. The book under review exudes confidence in the success of this "weeding."

PRAVDA ON CONCLUSION OF UK-USSR COOPERATION TALKS

PM091923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Through Joint Efforts"]

[Text] London, 8 Feb -- The 13th session of the Soviet-British Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Scientific, Technical, Trade, and Economic Cooperation has concluded its work here.

Both sides expressed their intention to continue their joint efforts to seek an expansion of long-term and large-scale trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation, which is regarded as a stabilizing factor in Soviet-British relations, helping to increase mutual trust and to strengthen peace and security in Europe. In this connection the importance of the official visit of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev to Britain in December 1984 was emphasized.

Confidence was expressed that the commission's 13th session and the program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Britain for the period 1986-1990, initialed during the session, will help to strengthen relations in these spheres and to raise them to a higher level.

A.N. Manzhulo, head of the Soviet delegation, had talks with British Trade and Industry Secretary P. Channon, Energy Secretary P. Walker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office T. Renton, and other officials.

SHEPETIS, DELEGATION RETURN FROM IRELAND 5 FEB

PM071329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by L.K. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, which has been taking part in the work of the 19th Communist Party of Ireland Congress, returned from Belfast to Moscow on 5 February.

CYPRIOT, GREEK LEADERS MEET; LAUD SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD102104 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Athens, February 10 TASS -- President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou had a meeting here today with President of the Hellenic Republic Khristos Sartzetakis and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, questions connected with the solution of the Cyprus problem were discussed.

Andreas Papandreou welcomed the Soviet Union's proposals "On the principles of the Cyprus settlement and ways to achieve it." Addressing journalists, he emphasized particularly the Soviet proposal on the need to convene a representative international conference on Cyprus in the United Nations framework.

Both sides also declared in support of the initiative of United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar envisaging a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem.

On his part, Spiros Kiprianou described Soviet proposals on Cyprus as "constructive and positive," as proposals that may lead to positive developments in Cyprus.

NETHERLANDS-USSR MINISTRIES DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

LD080556 Moscow TASS in English 0038 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] The Hague, February 7 TASS -- Consultations on questions of disarmament, that have recently been raised by the Soviet Union, have been held at the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands. The parties to the consultations were the Foreign Ministry's General Director for Political Matters A. Jacobovich de Seged, the USSR's Ambassador in the Netherlands A.I. Blatov and special representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry S.B. Chetverikov.

Meetings were also held at the foreign affairs commission of the second chamber of Netherlands' Parliament, the board of the Ruling Christian Democratic Appeal Party and The Hague International Relations Institute. Elucidated in detail in the course of the meeting was the content of the initiatives, put forward in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO LETTER FROM FINNISH CHILDREN

PM101549 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 7 Feb 86 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Gorbachev Reply to Schoolchildren"]

[Text] CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has replied to a letter from the 8th class at the Finnish high school in Kvisbacka, Espoo. Gorbachev's reply was given to the schoolchildren yesterday.

In his reply, Gorbachev assured the schoolchildren that the Soviet people are striving for a lasting global peace. He also answered the children's questions on environmental protection. According to Gorbachev the Soviet Union will continue to follow its active course of environmental protection. Gorbachev encouraged young Finns to continue their work for peace. He also expressed the hope that cooperation between young people in Finland and the Soviet Union will be strengthened.

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH FINNISH YOUTH -- Moscow, 4 Feb (TASS) -- An agreement signed between the Committee of Youth Organizations (CYO) of the USSR and the State Committee for Youth Affairs of Finland for 1986-1990 provides for a considerable expansion of links between Soviet and Finnish youth. This was reported today by USSR CYO Chairman Vladimir Aksenov. He was speaking here at a new conference upon the return of a Soviet delegation from Helsinki. Vladimir Aksenov noted that this is the second agreement between the two countries' youth organizations. The first document was signed 5 years ago on the Finnish side by 38 youth organizations, and this year 46 signed. The present agreement envisages, specifically, an expansion of tourist exchanges. While 25,000 young Finns went to the USSR last year, the Bureau for International Youth Tourism of the USSR, "Sputnik," plans to receive 30,000 guests from Finland this year. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 4 Feb 86 LD]

## ISRAEL COMMITS 'PIRATIC ACTION' IN SEIZING SHIP

LD121121 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus, February 12 TASS -- The Israeli military has committed another piratic action. According to reports reaching here, an Israeli warship fired at, and intercepted in international waters close to the Gaza Strip a Turkish merchant vessel. The vessel was subjected to an unlawful search. Its captain was killed.

An Israeli military spokesman cynically announced that actions by the Turkish sailors seemed suspicious to the Israelis.

## FURTHER ON TALKS WITH KUWAITI OIL MINISTER

### Aristov Comments on Talks

LD111450 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 11 TASS -- The trade agreement which was concluded between the Soviet Union and Kuwait in November 1985, provides a favourable legal foundation for all-round development of Soviet-Kuwaiti mutually advantageous trade. This was noted in the course of the negotiations between the foreign trade minister of the USSR Boris Aristov and Minister of Oil and Industry of Kuwait Sheikh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah. Ratification of the agreement by Kuwait would help boost bilateral trade turnover which is so far not up to possibilities of both countries.

The business circles of Kuwait have lately been displaying interest in establishment of contacts and development of links with Soviet foreign trade associations, said Boris Aristov. New perspective areas of development of business relations between firms and organisations of the two countries were outlined in the course of the negotiations.

### Ryzhkov Receives Minister

LD111817 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The Soviet-Kuwaiti economic talks have ended in Moscow. The two countries signed a protocol expressing a wish to promote trade and economic relations. Prospecting, mining and purchasing of oil was called one of the most promising fields of cooperation. The Kuwaiti minister of oil and industry, 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, who took part in the talks, has been received by the Soviet head of government, Nikolay Ryzhkov.

## PRAVDA REPORTS CASTRO SPEECH AT PCC CONGRESS

PM101130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 86 First Edition pp 4, 5

[TASS report: "Third Communist Party of Cuba Congress. Reports by Comrade Fidel Castro"]

[Text] Havana, 6 Feb -- Delivering the report to the Third Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, said:

Every congress must become a platform from which to sum up the inspiring results of past deeds, to energetically criticize shortcomings, and to set optimistic and bold plans for the future with faith in the strength of our revolution, in our militant spirit, and in the boundless potential of socialism. We are not afraid to admit our shortcomings, just as we are not afraid to proclaim the great successes of our revolution and our profound and firm faith in the future.

The 5 years since the second party congress were, without any doubt, a period of fruitful creative labor by our people and of successes for the revolution. It probably was one of the most successful and most fruitful 5-year periods.

Average growth rates were 7.3 percent for gross social product, which was considerably in excess of the planned 5 percent, and 8.8 percent for industrial output. During the 5-year period, labor productivity rose at an annual rate of 5.2 percent. This accounted for 74 percent of the output volume growth. Personal consumption rose by 2.8 percent a year and consumption funded by social funds -- by 7.1 percent. Average monthly wages increased 26.4 percent during the 5-year period.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on the development of various sectors of the national economy. Sugar production, he said, increased by 12.2 percent during the 5-year period in comparison with the preceding period. The annual output of this product was successfully stabilized at the level of some 8 million metric tons. Unfortunately, this figure will be significantly lower in 1986 as a result of last year's prolonged drought and the serious losses caused by Hurricane Kate.

The industry producing equipment for sugar production doubled its product output during the 5-year period. In addition to the construction of new sugar refineries built according to Cuban designs and fitted to a considerable extent with equipment made in Cuba, 38 existing sugar refineries were expanded and modernized. As a result of this, and also thanks to the mechanization of sugar cane harvesting, which has reached 62 percent, the number of cane cutters fell from 350,000 just 16 years ago to 72,000 in 1985. That which seemed to be an unattainable dream in the first years following the victory of the revolution has already become actual reality in our country.

All sugar refineries have been transformed into agro-industrial complexes and a large army of engineers and other specialists with higher and secondary education has been posted to work there.

The average annual growth rate of agricultural output excluding sugar cane was 3.8 percent. Tractor pool power increased by 42 percent and the area under irrigation increased by 100,000 hectares to reach 500,000 hectares. The output of milk increased by 21 percent, that of eggs by 23 percent, of domestic poultry meat by 30 percent, and of pork by 33 percent. The constantly growing production of citrus fruit doubled in comparison with the preceding 5-year period. Despite the reduction of the area sown to rice, its output increased by 14 percent.

The average annual increase in total electricity generation was 4.3 percent. About 360,000 more homes were linked to the national power grid and thus, 85 percent of the country's housing is now electrified.

The volume of foreign trade increased by 65 percent during the past 5-year period. Exports to socialist countries reached 85.4 percent of the total volume of export deliveries. Imports from these countries accounted for 84 percent of all imports. The share of imports from capitalist countries in the total volume of imports, which stood at 26 percent in 1976-1980, fell to 16 percent in 1981-1985.

Foreign tourism income increased from $39.6 million in 1980 to $87.3 million in 1985, excluding indirect income from air transportation and other services.

F. Castro pointed out that the first labor code in Cuba's history was adopted during the past 5-year period. New forms of labor organization were introduced through the creation of permanent integrated teams. The practice of doing more than one job is also being introduced, basically among workers employed in production and employees in the services sphere and the administrative apparatus. Measures have been taken helping to retain personnel in priority regions and types of activity. The proportion of women in the country's working population rose from 32 to 37 percent.

Social security appropriations rose to 1,015 trillion pesos in 1985, exceeding by 260 million pesos the funds allocated for these purposes in 1980.

The Cuban leader dwelled in detail on the efforts being made by the revolution in the health care services sphere. As you recall, he said, at the start of the past 5-year period our country fell victim to a severe epidemic of dengue fever which, by all indications, was deliberately spread to our country by the U.S. imperialists. The epidemic, during which the number of people taken ill was at times in excess of 11,000 a a day, was totally eradicated in a matter of a few months.

Some 31 pediatric units were built in the country. The medical assistance available to Cuban children today is in no way inferior to that available to the children of millionaires in the most developed industrial capitalist countries. Infant mortality fell in 1984 to 15 per 1,000 newborn babies. Average life expectancy is in excess of 74 years. Medical services in the countryside have improved.

It is well known, the speaker went on, that from the very first years of its existence the revolution has also given enormous attention to education. Fruitful work was carried out also in this sphere during the past 5-year period. He noted Cuba's great achievements in the spheres of science, culture, literature, and sports, and emphasized the importance of the scientific research being done in the country.

Mass participation in sports events and physical culture pursuits increased by 43 percent during the 5-year period. More than 2,000 sports facilities, basically in the countryside, were constructed.

Our efforts, F. Castro said, must not depend on whether we take part in international competitions. Circumstances may arise in which our principles of international solidarity would demand our team's absences from some important sports meeting, as happened at the last Olympic games. Cuba -- the country which has done more than all the rest for the development of sports in this hemisphere -- has been robbed of the right to stage the next Pan-American Games on its territory and they have been transferred to the city of Indianapolis. This question was decided by a multimillionaire who deals with the Pan-American Sports Organization as if it were his personal property.

Comrade delegates, F. Castro said, I have listed our basic achievements, of which there are quite a few. But we could have made better use of our resources and funds. Our work was far from optimal. Shortcomings and blunders exist as before; they must be specifically pointed out and we must resolutely combat them. Only then will we be worthy of the title of communists! Only thus will we be able to advance increasingly faster and more confidently!

F. Castro noted the difficulties in exporting traditional commodities to capitalist countries, emphasizing that even though there has been growth in exports of new commodities, this has proved insufficient to reduce the deficit in the balance of payments in freely convertible currency.

Contractual obligations for the delivery of some commodities to socialist countries were not fulfilled. During the past 5 years exports to socialist countries were supplemented by a highly insignificant number of new articles. It is necessary to advance in this sphere much more decisively, on the basis of the existence of a wide market and of the favorable conditions granted to us by CEMA countries with a view to accelerating economic integration.

Despite the successes that have been scored, the development of the sugar industry -- our national economy's most sacred, important sector -- was below the actual potential, if the funds invested in it are taken into acount.

There were shortcomings in the application of fertilizers in the cultivation of most agricultural crops. Difficulties developed with their transportation and large losses occurred due to poor quality packaging and careless storage of fertilizers.

Lagging in the construction, reconstruction, and reequipment of irrigation systems and the absence of drainage and soil management, coupled with the inefficient utilization of already existing systems, prevented the achievement of higher yields of sugar cane, citrus fruit, tobacco, feed, and other crops. Losses were incurred, like before, in the procurement, processing, and transportation of agricultural produce. Much less attention than necessary is given to this question.

Incorrect care of cattle, low reproduction indicators, and insufficient feed stocks have had a ruinous effect on stockraising. If we add to this the drought of the last 2 years, it can be said that all this has led to a reduction of the growth achieved at the start of the 5-year period and an end to the growth of animal headcount.

The assimilation of new capacities was slowed down by inadequate skills and by labor force turnover. Organizational-technical problems still remain in production, insufficient use is made of foreign technical assistance, and technological discipline is not observed. The level of industrial capacity utilization was low in the production of sugar, of pressed bagasse slabs in the textile industry, and the dry-method production of cement. The exploitation and utilization of construction and agricultural machines and of transportation facilities remained at a low level.

Incomplete utilization of installed capacities is still to be observed in the machine-building industry. Spare parts production has increased, but plans were not always fulfilled in regard to the range and the assimilation of new product types as substitutes for imports that are paid for in convertible currency; this, coupled with the high consumption level, led to a considerable overexpenditure of currency.

The Cuban leader noted the inadequate efficiency of railroad utilization and pointed out low standards of passenger services.

Planned indicators for freight shipments by motor transport were not reached either.

One of the serious difficulties we encountered, the speaker went on, was the lack of a comprehensive approach in planning our economic development and particularly in substantiating and implementing the investments process.

Scientific research work lacked the necessary ties with production and because of this, its results were not specifically applied when solving the economy's problems. Due attention is still not given to work on the introduction of scientific and technical achievements.

F. Castro pointed out the lag in the development of the electronics industry, stressing that the first steps toward the application of computers in the spheres of education, health care services, scientific research, and transport and in production processes were taken only quite recently.

Instances of an inattentive attitude toward the population's needs can be observed in the services sphere.

The procedure for solving straightforward legal questions encountered by the population often appears bureaucratic and cumbersome. There are still shortcomings in the quality of the study and education process.

It is well known that the right to work is one of our people's fundamental rights. As regards employment, while many of the country's regions are experiencing a shortage of manpower, others have an excess of it. Particular attention must be given to such regions in the programs for our country's development.

The Cuban leader noted negative aspects in the implementation of cadres policy, pointing out that monitoring the administrative personnel establishment and the work on its reduction constituted a weak spot in the activity of the entire state apparatus.

Since the vigorously launched introduction of the system of economic management and planning, no consistent work has been done to improve it. The initiative was allowed to slip and there was no manifestation of the creative approach necessary to adapt to our specific conditions a system that was largely borrowed from the experience of other countries.

As regard enterprise efficiency, the system of economic management and planning could turn into absolute fiction if we were to attempt to ensure enterprise profitability by raising the prices of commodities and of construction and other work.

F. Castro recalled his speeches at the national power industry forum, at the closing of the congress of the Federation of Intermediate-Level Students, and at the December 1984 session of the National Assembly of People's Government, in which he particularly emphasized the exceptionally great significance for Cuba of relations with the socialist community countries and primarily, with the Soviet Union, the good terms of trade with it, and Cuba's lofty moral responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of obligations regarding deliveries of sugar, nickel, citrus fruit, and other commodities to these countries.

There can be no doubt, the Cuban leader said, that 1985 was the year of the greatest savings and efficiency and of the best economic results in all the years since the revolution, but this is only a beginning.

He will not tolerate indifference, negligence, or irresponsibility. The time has come to apply the experience of knowledge accumulated during the years since the revolution.

A considerable part of the report was devoted to the next 5-year plan period. F. Castro pointed out that annual economic growth rates for the 1986-1990 period have been planned at approximately 5 percent. Regardless of the unfavorable international situation, we are able to set ourselves such a task bearing in mind the nature of our economic relations with the socialist community countries, he stressed. Average annual growth rates will be 5 percent for exports and only 1.5 percent for imports.

It is planned to achieve greater efficiency in the national economy basically through higher labor productivity, whose average annual growth rate will be approximately 3.5 percent. Labor organization will be improved through the spreading practice of creating permanent, integrated teams and through the development of financial autonomy at their level.

The new 5-year plan period will see the start of the implementation of scientific and technical programs elaborated for the guidance of scientific forces and for concentrating them on the solution of the national economy's most important strategic tasks.

The Cuban leader drew attention to the importance of the country's participation in the implementation of the Comprhensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000, recently adopted by CEMA for the purpose of pooling efforts to accomplish the common task which consists of sharply intensifying production, which, as he emphasized, has not only economic, but also great political significance.

Sugar production must increase by 15 percent overall. The potential daily sugar cane processing capacity will increase to 66,980 metric tons, basically through the expansion of existing sugar refineries and the building of three new ones.

Citrus fruit production will double during the 5-year period. Electricity generation will increase by 4.3 percent a year on average. Petroleum extraction will reach 2 million metric tons, while crude oil refining will increase by 30 percent. When the new Punta Gorda plant is commissioned, nickel and cobalt output will increase by 14 percent a year. In 1990 steel production will increase by 57 percent in comparison with 1985.

F. Castro dwelled in detail on plans for the development of the machine-building, the metal-working industry, and spare parts production. The output of medical equipment, furniture, communications apparatus, and color television sets will increase during the next 5-year plan period. The average annual growth of construction materials output will be 4 percent. The implementation of the capital investment program for the central railroad will continue. The merchant marine will acquire new vessels. The increase of social consumption funds will proceed at steady pace. Textile consumption per capita in 1990 will increase by 6.5 square meters in comparison with 1985.

The state will build 185,000 new homes, in other words, 65 percent more than during the last 5-year plan period. The construction of 27 hospitals, 45 polyclinics, 12 dental clinics, 87 homes for the elderly, and 26 homes for invalids will be completed. Output of medicines will increase by 65 percent in comparison with the past 5-year plan period. In 1990 the export of medicines will double in comparison with 1985.

F. Castro pointed out that, with a view to stepping up the work to improve the system of economic management, it was decided to set up a national commission under the Council of Ministers Executive Committee, which would monitor the correct application of the system and its improvement.

The plan which we have outlined in general terms for the next 5-year period, 1986-1990, F. Castro said, was elaborated in line with the strategy for the country's development through the year 2000. The broadest possible coordination of long-term plans with the socialist countries will occur simultaneously. The main objective of this strategy in the economic sphere is to accelerate the process of the country's industrialization.

Socialist integration within the CEMA framework will deepen, with emphasis being placed on the development of machine building of the electronic, light, and pharmaceutical industries, and of biotechnology and the production of sugar cane processing by-products. Attention will also be given to the development of international tourism. Agriculture will start developing more intensively with a view to expanding the traditional exports of agricultural produce and more fully satisfying the population's demands for foodstuffs.

Paramount attention will be given to measures aimed at economies and rational utilization of energy sources and at the optimal utilization of production capacities. Preference in this must be given to the modernization of existing capacities.

The Cuban leader went on to emphasize that during the last 5 years the people's basic efforts were channeled toward ensuring the motherland's defense. The organizational structure of regular troops of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] was improved. This makes it possible to maintain constant combat readiness and high standards of technical equipment for the troops and ensures great firepower, high maneuverability, and the ability of even small subunits to conduct combat operations independently.

Work was carried out jointly with state organizations to establish hundreds of various specialized formations for the more rational and better coordinated use of forces and facilities. More than 500,000 reservists were trained. Over 100,000 Cubans fulfilled their international duty outside the country's borders during the 5-year period. As a result of this, the FAR were augmented by a considerable contingent of well-trained reservists, many of whom have combat operations experience. Programs for the training of troops, staffs, and military education centers were improved and implemented in accordance with the concept of war waged by the whole people and with a view to giving them a more universal training making it possible to conduct combat operations under conditions of the enemy's military superiority and training them to wage a struggle using both conventional and guerrilla warfare methods.

During the brief 5-year period, almost 1.5 million men and women were divided into combat subunits and trained as part of the territorial people's resistance formations. Great efforts were made to train party and state leading workers at all levels. Over 100,000 persons attended special courses for taining to fulfill the tasks assigned to them.

The organizational structure of party and mass organizations in the event of war assumed its final structure and was improved. The process of automating staff command points using computers proceeded successfully. The installation of automated systems substantially improved the countrywide warning system. The organization of territorial antiair defense started.

The enemy will not catch us unawares, F. Castro stressed. The slogan "Fatherland or death! Victory will be ours!" is not just empty words.

The generations which launched and fought the war for our independence in the last century would be proud of the people who are today defending their banner and their ideas and are following their example.

We will never forget the nobility of the Soviet Union, which offered a helping hand immediately when we started needing arms, thus writing a vivid page in the history of heroic struggle and internationalism.

Today we can repeat with even great justification and confidence the words spoken at the first party congress: "For as long as imperialism exists, the party, the state, and the people will give maximum attention to the country's defense. Revolutionary vigilance will never slacken. History testifies too eloquently that those who forget this principle become victims of their own mistake."

As the revolution was consolidated, the Ministry of the Interior started giving more of its attention to questions of internal order and combating crime. During the period under review, a considerable proportion of the Ministry of the Interior's efforts were channeled toward the attainment of precisely this goal. Under the conditions of building socialism in close vicinity to the mightiest imperialist power, we must not underestimate the significance of antisocial behavior even if its causes are not political. On the other hand, the task of deepening and consolidating revolutionary morals and of ensuring our people's prosperity presuppose work to prevent, or impose the appropriate punishment for, such behavior. This is a matter for the whole of society, of all state organs, and of political and mass organizations, F. Castro emphasized.

The report gives much attention to the work of public and mass organizations -- the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, the National Association of Small Farmers, the Federation of Cuban Women, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the students organizations, the Organization of Jose Marti Pioneers, the country's creative unions, and the Union of Young Communists [UJC].

Over 175,000 new members have joined the UJC's ranks in the period since the second congress. Today this organization has 597,853 full and candidate members. The expansion of its ranks was accompanied by significantly stricter requirements that have to be met by those joining the organizations and by students in particular. At present, strict requirements on joining the UJC are the only factor regulating the expansion of its ranks.

In the work of preparing young Communists for joining the party in the future, the speaker said, we strove for greater exactingness in the submission of recommendations, proceeding from the premise that recommendations should not be made for everyone who performs his duties, but only those who belong to the UJC vanguard.

During these years the UJC, through inspired and strenuous work, consolidated its role as the leading detachment of Cuban young people and active assistant of the party in the work on the communist education and training of the younger generation.

The PCC, F. Castro went on, rallies within its ranks 523,639 full and candidate party members and has 38,168 primary party organizations. During the previous 5-year period, 92,779 new members joined the party ranks and they always had to meet the highest requirements on joining.

Some 43.2 percent of all party members are working directly in production or the services sphere. If we were to add to them the lecturers, engineers, doctors, architects, and specialists with secondary education, this category of workers would represent almost 60 percent of total party membership.

The number of those joining the party from the UJC, which was 32 percent in 1980, rose to 57.8 percent in 1985. The ranks of party members will continue to swell during the next 5 years and about 70 percent of this additional membership should come from UJC members. The number of women in the party ranks increased by 18.8 percent in 1980 and by 21.5 percent in 1985.

The imposition of party requirements, in addition to their educational role, helped preserve the purity of party ranks. Work was done whose purpose was to make the masses aware of the party's implacable stance toward those of its members whose behavior renders them unworthy of the title of Communists.

The party played the main role in all the work done during the last few years to prepare and strengthen the country's defense. The party elaborated the appropriate structure and norms in the event of imperialist aggression against Cuba.

Certain successes were also scored in cadres policy, but this was insufficient for solving all the tasks set by the second party congress. A large proportion of full-time party workers have graduated from courses in the Nico Lopez Higher Party School, in provincial party schools, or abroad.

The party control and revisions committees make sure that complaints and statements exposing shortcomings, defects, or improper actions are properly examined, that appropriate measures are taken, that attention is paid to the authors of these statements, and that all actions stifling the spirit of criticism, which must be present in all revolutionaries, are extirpated.

The PCC Central Committee will continue to give particular attention to citizens' complaints and requests, because it considers that this is highly significant for the party's ties with the masses.

During the tense struggle in these years the party constantly developed as the great leading and rallying force of our society and a true exponent of the revolution's prestige, morals, conscience, and vigilance. Leading us with honor to the third congress, the party not only headed the entire activity for the country's material and spiritual transformation, but also continued its own transformation and improvement. We can claim with profound satisfaction that the PCC has come to its third congress stronger, more monolithic, and better organized than ever before, with much closer ties with the working class and other strata of the people.

In its ideological work, the party places fundamental stress on firmly instilling unbreakable loyalty to the principles of socialism and unwavering moral integrity in the Cuban people's political consciousness.

Our confidence in the future is based on socialism's ability, which has been proven by life, to inculcate in all members of society such qualities as enthusiasm for creative work, a spirit of solidarity among people, the loftiest patriotism, and the most consistent internationalism. Cuban society's humanism serves as a reliable shield against the merciless and cruel egoism typical of capitalist society.

Special attention in the ideology sphere was given during the past 5 years to imbuing working people with a high awareness and preparing the country to boldly stand up to and repulse any imperialist aggression. During this period, the revolutionary propaganda program also included such abiding tasks as the communist education of the young generation, propaganda of the Cuban people's combat traditions, clarification of capitalist society's crisis, explanation of our system's prospects and potential, and education in the spirit of observing the principles and norms of socialist legality.

Our people ardently supported the polemics at forums of the Nonaligned Movement, at the United Nations, at the Havana meetings on questions of external debt, and in the international press on issues concerning the quest for a correct way to solve the problem of terminating the arms race and of the proliferation of mass destruction weapons, which place mankind's existence in jeopardy.

The Cuban leader pointed out the need to continue work on improving the quality and professional standards of the press so that it may more fully satisfy the readers' needs and interests. We must aim at ensuring that our journalism is distinguished by its truthfulness, depth of meaning, and vividly expressed evaluations and judgments.

Our most important ideological and political task, F. Castro went on to declare, is the completion of the building of socialism and the improvement of our society. We are aware of our shortcomings and difficulties, and do not pass them over in silence.

Speaking of ideological work, the speaker stressed the need to raise it to an even higher level and to purge it of formalism and bureaucratic influence. It is necessary to seek a persuasive account of the party's policy in every sphere of economic and social development and a creative approach toward work in all organizations, to pay paramount attention to specific questions raised by working people, and to combine the study of Marxist-Leninist theory with the specific practice of building socialism.

In the years to come our main ideological weapon and correct guideline to action will be the party program, which indicates basic tasks. We must embark on their solution not only on questions of the country's economic and social development, but also in the development of communist awareness.

Dwelling on the world situation, F. Castro noted that over the past 5 years the international situation has been one of the tensest and most complex in the entire postwar period. It has been distinguished by the growth of the threat to peace and the real danger of nuclear war under the conditions of the very acute economic crisis in the capitalist system, whose catastrophic consequences have assailed the "Third World" countries.

U.S. imperialism and in particular, the Reagan administration bear full responsibility for the aggravation of international tension, the Cuban leader stressed.

Reagan and his advisers counted on military expenditure helping the survival of the severely ailing U.S. economy and achieving another aim at the same time: imposing an intolerable burden on the economy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and undermining their scientific-technical potential, which would delay the world socialist system's development.

The U.S. Administration has brought pressure to bear on its European NATO allies and Japan to force them to associate themselves with this policy. Thus, in implementing new and increasingly expensive arms projects, the U.S. Government has begun to deploy 572 medium-range missiles in Europe targeted against the Soviet Union. All this culminated recently in the so-called "star wars" program being put forward.

Despite the peoples' powerful and constantly growing movement for peace, which unites the most diverse forces and has found many supporters in the United States itself, the threat of nuclear war has become increasingly blatant. Only in the past few months have the, as yet, tentative signs of a return to detente appeared.

The sinister U.S. foreign policy course is to a considerable degree impeded by the unswerving resolve of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries to preserve peace by the resolute opposition of the progressive forces of Europe and the whole world, and by the staunch resistance of all revolutionary movements and "Third World" countries to policy of force and blackmail pursued by the United States.

The CPSU leadership has repeatedly come out with explicit, bold, and flexible proposals aimed at preserving peace and curbing the arms race. The initiative was thus taken away from the U.S. Government with its aggressive policy, as a result of which Reagan, who had formerly stated his reluctance to conduct talks with Soviet Union, was obliged to agree to the meeting in Geneva and to hold positive discussions lasting many hours and touching on a wide range of questions with M.S. Gorbachev outside the framework of official meetings between the two countries' representatives. No specific decisions were taken in Geneva, but the hope emerged that there would be changes which could lead to greater mutual understanding which in turn would help the implementation of serious steps to achieve detente and ensure peace.

The very fact that those who base their policy on the desire for military superiority have stated its unfeasibility and senselessness, that those who once stated they could emerge as victors from a nuclear war are today admitting this is impossible and that the unleashing of nuclear war must not be allowed, already attests to the possibility of changes.

On 15 January this year Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, in accordance with the principled line and positions adopted at the meeting in Geneva, set forth program of actions for the period through 2000 providing for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world. Never since the emergence of this terrible weapon of mass annihilation which has become a nightmare for all mankind, has such a categorical, resolute, and specific proposal been put forward.

This program was welcomed with universal approval.

Turning to the situation in Latin America, the Cuban leader stressed that the shameful occupation of Grenada, a small Carribbean island with a territory of little more than 400 square kilometers and a population of about 120,000, thousands of kilometers from U.S. shores, was a dramatic example of the return to the "big stick" policy which the Reagan administration is trying to pursue on a worldwide scale. The U.S. Government sent powerful military forces to Grenada, putting into practice the functions of world gendarme. True, the errors unfortunately committed by Grenada's own revolutionaries made it easier for imperialism to fulfill this shameful role. But that does not justify the U.S. Government's crimes.

El Salvador is a small Central American country whose people have for decades experienced the oppression of the harshest and most corrupt despotism, of pro-U.S. regimes under which in the past few years alone tens of thousands of citizens have been tortured and killed and vanished without trace. Reagan has given the rulers of that country billions of dollars in the form of armaments and military and economic aid. And these billions have fallen into the bloodstained hands of murderers who are seeking to completely suppress resistance and impose a military solution to the conflict at any price. All this is being done, as it has been before in Guatemala, Santo Domingo, Vietnam, and other countries, on the pretext of defending democracy in the world and U.S. security.

The staunchness and resistance of the Salvadoran revolutionaries is admirable -- they have shown imperialism the heroism, intelligence, and ability to struggle inherent in the peoples of Latin America and who are showing imperialism the limit of its power and strength.

Nicaragua and its young Sandinist revolution are the most graphic example of a return to the times of the imperialist "carrot and stick" policy. The present U.S. Administration has set itself the aim of destroying the Sandinist revolution, forcing it to capitulate and accept conditions imposed by the United States.

Nicaragua is living under conditions of a war financed by the Pentagon and the CIA. They are waging it through the hands of an army of mercenaries whose bases are situated in Honduras and Costa Rica.

But the wheel of history cannot be turned back. The Sandinists' firm and courageous resolve not to retreat has been obvious proof that the Cuban revolution was not an exception, that no power, however mighty, can impose its will on a revolution which knows how to defend itself. After long years of heroic struggle to preserve its national originality, Nicaragua is standing firm. It has substantial successes in the social sphere like the agrarian reform and the achievements in the field of education. These successes have been achieved despite the fact that the country is being subjected to acts of devastation measured in human lives.

The Yankees' inability to impose their policy in Central America by force is an expression of a deeper phenomenon which has arisen in the past 5 years -- the crisis of imperialist plans to rule in our America with the aid of military tyrannies, whose mainstay is genocide. Evidence of this is to be found in the collapse of the military junta in Argentina and R. Alfonsin's victory at the elections; Uruguay's return to a democratic system after long years of dictatorship no less bloody than in Argentina; the shift toward democracy in Brazil; the accession to power of a civilian government in Guatemala, where over 80,000 have disappeared without trace or been tortured or killed as a result of the repressions of the military regimes established by the CIA in 1954. The courageous people of Guatemala and its revolutionary movement have waged a selfless struggle all these years and have held out in it. Today they are raising their banners demanding political solutions. Other tangible changes have also taken place on the continent.

The formation of what has become known as the Contadora Group, in which Mexico plays an outstanding positive part, is part of this process. Despite the group's weaknesses and inconstancy [nepostoyanstvo] and counter to the inclination of some of its members to make concessions to Washington, it is an expression of the growing aspirations of the Latin American countries to achieve respect for their sovereignty and the solution of their problems by peaceful means, without U.S. interference or diktat, to achieve the defense of the right of each of its peoples to establish the social and political system they deem necessary.

The association of Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Peru, who have created the "Latin American Contadora Support Group," to these efforts strengthens the authority of the Contadora Group.

From the outset Cuba has come out with unlimited support for the Sandinist revolution. The dispatch to that country of Cuban teachers, doctors, construction workers, and -- and we do not conceal the fact -- military advisers and state security advisers is a modest expression of our solidarity. Cuba has also taken part in the search for a settlement of the Central American conflict through negotiations. The United States must renounce its aggressive actions against the people of Nicaragua. Without that, demanding that Nicaragua adopt any undertakings would mean demanding the capitulation of the Sandinist revolution during negotiations and renouncing the country's sovereignty and independence.

Nor must we forget the need to find political solutions through negotiations for the war in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

An awareness of the need for Latin American and Caribbean unity is blazing a trail.

The activity of the Latin American economic system in which Cuba has participated from the outset is an expression of that.

The crisis which has shaken the economy of Latin America and the Caribbean Basin countries has put the region back to the 1977 level in terms of production output per capita. From 1980 through 1985 the average annual growth of the Latin American economy was negligible -- just 0.5 percent per capita. The inflation level rose 5.9 times. The foreign debts of Latin America and the Caribbean Basin had reached $368 billion in 1985. This year alone the Latin American countries paid the foreign capitalists $35.9 billion in interest and profit. Latin America and the Caribbean Basin are the most indebted regions of the world.

When we put forward the thesis of the impossibility of paying a debt, we base ourselves on irrefutable calculations and arguments. Indeed, with every passing day, with every hour, the payment of this debt becomes increasingly impossible. The sharp decline in prices for oil should finally persuade even the oil exporting countries in our hemisphere which once nurtured illusions regarding the possibility of paying off this colossal debt. We are convinced that both debtors and creditors will sooner or later be persuaded of the absolute impossibility of paying off this debt. Attempts to apply IMF formulas to its payment are fraught with the danger of social eruptions of unpredictable dimensions.

The formula put forward by Cuba is simple, comprehensible, and prefectly feasible: The governments of the developed creditor countries must assume the "Third World's" debt to their countries' banks. The 12 percent which now goes on military expenditure must go to cover the debts.

To this it must be added that simply quashing the debt will not resolve the profound crisis of the "Third World" countries. A new international economic order, which has already been approved by the United Nations, is needed. It would put an end to unequal exchange, protectionism, dumping, usurious interest rates and currency and financial machinations on the part of a few developed capitalist powers.

The United States is trying to gamble on a policy of strength in Africa, the Near East, and Asia, but it is suffering failure there also. On the southern Africa issue, the United States is helping the Republic of South Africa regime, trying at the same time to achieve an agreement between the South African racists and the People's Republic of Angola and to force the latter to agree to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops. All this is accompanied by a disregard for and distortion of the meaning of the UN Security Council Resolution No 435 aimed at safeguarding Namibia's security. Opposing the granting of independence to Namibia -- for which its people have been struggling for many years under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization -- Washington is trying to turn it into an object of neocolonialist exploitation by the Republic of South Africa and the United States. The United States is also trying to achieve a point where the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola enters into talks with J. Savimbi, who has betrayed Angola and entered into collusion with the South African racists.

Angola continues to stand firmly on its principled positions and is strengthening and developing its armed forces and resolutely opposing the escalation of hostilities.

The long-standing attempts to link Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban internationalists have met a resolute rebuff from the international community, the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement. Namibia's independence and the cessation of the aggression against Angola and assistance to the gangs of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] mercenaries would make it possible to gradually withdraw a proportion of these forces, as Angola and Cuba have proposed.

But the solution of the question of the presence or withdrawal of the remaining forces and the circumstances and timing of the withdrawal of all forces is the exclusive prerogative of the governments of Angola and Cuba.

The U.S. threats against Libya and the blockading of that country creats an atmosphere of uncertainty in the Mediterranean and North Africa.

In the Near East the persistent U.S. efforts to strengthen Israel's positions have led to the point where not only has no solution been found to the dramatic problems in Lebanon, but the situation in the country has become even more tense and difficult. The complex problems of the Near East have been exacerbated because of differences between the Arab countries, with which we have always been linked by indestructible friendship and solidarity. The Palestinians, who have received almost worldwide support through the PLO, have experienced a tragic split and are continuing to suffer from it. Cuba, like other countries, has done everything within its modest powers to restore that unity.

The United States, F. Castro continued, is spending billions of dollars in an attempt to suppress the revolution in Afghanistan, but it cannot achieve that aim. It is time to halt U.S. imperialist interference in the Afghan people's internal affairs and to recognize their right to a peaceful life, he stressed.

India has exposed attempts to destabilize and split the country be fueling separatist sentiments, inflating intercommunity reprisals, and using terror. This extremely tense situation ended tragically in the assassination of our dear and profoundly respected friend Indira Gandhi. Rajiv Gandhi's explicit and confident actions have confirmed the impossibility of implementing the plans of India's enemies.

The positive approach to important questions of international life which China has demonstrated recently cannot fail to influence the evolution of the complex world situation in view of its undoubted importance for all Asia. The course China has steered toward achieving world peace, its undertaking as a nuclear power to renounce first use of these weapons, its denunciation of Reagan's "star wars" plan, and its support for the developing countries' demands in the field of international economic relations together with the correct position that country has taken with respect to Central American problems are part of this approach. On the other hand, the process of the exchange of delegations is developing and the general mood in relations with the Soviet Union is improving. These are all positive phenomena which must be welcomed. Nonetheless, members of our party know that despite the corresponding level of inter-state relations with China, there still remain some positions of the CPC on vitally important questions of international politics which do not and cannot have anything in common with our positions -- for instance the hostility toward Vietnam, the agressive actions against that country which, in its heroic struggle against imperialism, has also shed its blood for the independence of all "Third World" peoples. We hope the day will come when this hostility, which shadows relations between Cuba and China and prevents their improvement, will disappear.

If, to the resistance which Reagan's policy is meeting with and will always meet with on these three continents, we add the persistent rejection of this policy and disillusionment with it on the part of its own allies, the pointlessness of this policy and its alienation from modern life become obvious.

At the beginning of this 5-year period, the speaker continued, Cuba was chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. It was a difficult task in these difficult moments which I have already mentioned. Cuba's efforts aimed at halting the war between Iran and Iraq, which has always seemed to us absurd and leading to tragic consequences not only for these two countries, but also for the entire Nonaligned Movement -- these efforts are well known.

At the same time we have opposed the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and demanded the respect of the Palestinian people's rights. The Nonaligned Movement's activity has also been marked in Central America and in the war in the Malvinas Islands. In the United Nations a resolution denouncing the Republic of South Africa was adopted thanks largely to the actions of the Nonaligned Movement. Attention has constantly been paid to problems of the economic situation in the "Third World" and in the struggle for a new international economic order.

In the activity which our party has launched in the international arena in recent years, a decisive part belongs to the development and consolidation of the ties linking us with the communist parties of the whole world and in particular, with the parties of the countries of the socialist community, to which we also belong. For us the cohesion of the communist movement with complete mutual respect and freedom of opinion for each member is an important factor in the struggle for the development of socialism and the implementation of the overall strategy of peace and progress. Everyone knows well the role of the CPSU in fulfilling this historic task.

As the first socialist country, possessing an enormous economic potential and undoubted military might, retaining loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union is a decisive component of the historical forces of the present day. The CPSU, he stressed, is our closest friend, our loyal political ally. At the same time, every party, large or small, belonging to this great movement will always be worthy of our country's great respect and recognition.

Right now, F. Castro continued, Cuba maintains diplomatic relations with 121 states and has consulates in a further 2 countries. These figures are enough to note the failure of the policy of imperialism, which is trying to beleaguer and politically isolate the Cuban revolution.

In the Cuban state's international activity great priority is attached and special attention is paid to relations with the Soviet Union. These exemplary relations are manifested not only in the rendering of constant political support and the provision of invaluable military aid ensuring Cuba's defense, but also, as has frequently been noted, in the fact that the Soviet Union has laid the foundation for economic relations with Cuba of a kind which can be viewed as a new international economic order according with the aspirations of the world's underdeveloped countries. The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union for the period through 2000 serves as confirmation of this.

Close cooperation with the other socialist community countries who are CEMA member is developing to varying degrees and with a consideration for specific potential. With the Soviet Union these countries are our main partners.

The close friendship and mutual solidarity with the DPRK and with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are part of our relations with the socialist world and are reflected equally in our firm friendly ties and cooperation with the SFRY. Our relations with the PRC, with which we implement broad trade exchange and maintain positive contacts at government level, are developing normally. Our relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were beneficially developed.

In our relations with the developed capitalist countries we have been guided by the policy of conventional exchange and mutually advantageous cooperation based on mutual respect, irrespective of the nature of our social systems. Cuba assesses positively the fact that in the period under review the course proclaimed by the United States toward establishing a total economic and financial blockade against our country failed to meet with a response in the EEC or Japan.

Touching on relations with the United States, the speaker pointed out that when it came to power the present U.S. Administration immediately adopted an extremely aggressive stance with respect to Cuba, which led to the intensification of the economic blockade and to the even greater toughening, compared with previous periods, of the measures preventing our normal trade and financial activity. It was stated without a twinge of conscience that new plans were being elaborated for military aggression and acts of subversion against our country. The United States continued to violate Cuba's air space with unprecedented shamelessness.

Our party again states at this congress that Cuba, as has already frequently been indicated, does not refuse to sit at the conference table to discuss the protracted conflict with the United States and achieve peace and the improvement of relations between our countries. We believe that this would help improve the political climate in the region and would to a certain degree also influence the political situation in the world. But these negotiations should take place on the basis of full respect for our country, forbidding the slighest encroachment on its independence. This will only become possible when the United States decides to conduct serious negotiations with us and is ready to hold them in a spirit of parity, mutual advantage, and the fullest mutual respect.

The time when this imperialist power ruled in our country as though it were its own estate have disappeared into the past. The doggedness, persistence, and steadfastness thanks to which we have held out for these past 27 years, the life-tested loyalty to our principles, the determination with which we fulfill the tasks aimed at creating a new world and a society of justice, the unswerving convictions with which we are laying the foundation to the future, and the heroism with which we have defended and are always ready to defend the cause of our revolution give us the right to demand that everyone takes account of our people and assesses them at their worth.

In conclusion, F. Castro said: Comrade delegates! Thanks to the fact that throughout these years we have taken correct decisions and worked persistently, our motherland has become even stronger, our economy firmer, our experience richer, our party more militant, and our people more mature, cohesive, self-confident, and revolutionary.

It will soon be 30 years since the landing from the Granma. Looking back over the path we have travelled, we can say that whereas before there was not even a guideline to show us the way to our goal, today our congresses are beacons illuminating safe harbors where the ship of revolution regularly puts in to plot its further course on the oceans of history.

It is no longer a case of a handful of people on a small yacht who had more ideas than weapons, but of an enormous, strong ship which fears neither waves, nor wind, nor storms. Its cargo is made up of precisely those dreams which have become reality and the reality is intermingled with dreams which are still to be realized.

Let's set ourselves the goal of redoubling our efforts and we swear that if at any moment our work seems to us to be good, we must struggle for it to become still better and when it has become better, we will struggle for it to achieve perfection. We know that a Communist does not stop at what has been achieved and that for him nothing accomplished by human hands will be perfect enough.

(F. Castro's report was listened to with attention and accompanied by applause.)

## THIRD PCC CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS OUTLINED

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[Report by unnamed TASS special correspondent under the rubric "Third Communist Party of Cuba Congress": "Monolithic Unity of Party and People"]

[Text] Havana, 7 Feb -- The Third Communist Party of Cuba Congress, taking place here, has become a graphic new demonstration of the monolithic unity of the party and the entire Cuban people and of the loyalty and devotion of the Republic's Communists to the great teaching -- Marxism-Leninism -- to the cause of building socialism and communism, and to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

It was with great enthusiasm that the congress delegates approved a resolution on the report delivered by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers. The resolution emphasizes that the report is an important political and analytical document and a model showing how every Communist must take a self-critical approach to assessing the work done and realistically define new tasks. The delegates to the third congress, the resolution points out, fully approved all the points in the report and, taking the importance of this document into consideration, adopted a decision to study it attentively in all the country's party, youth, trade union, and other mass organizations.

The Draft PCC Program occupies an important place among the documents adopted at the congress. It outlines the immediate tasks and the ultimate goals of the revolutionary process, which at the present stage consist of completing the building of socialism and specific ways to implement them in each sphere. The document defines the aims and demands being set in national economic strategy and in social policy, as well as the prospects for development in the spheres of education, science, literature, and art. The draft program formulates the principles and aims of the foreign policy of the party and Government of Cuba, the chief tasks in the sphere of defending the socialist homeland, and the main directions of ideological work.

As the resolution emphasizes, the congress adopted a decision to approve the draft of this document and to submit it for examination by the people, for analysis and discussion involving all party, youth, trade union, and other organizations. In this way every citizen will be able to make comments and express views, which will make it possible to finally examine and adopt a PCC Program enriched as a result of broad popular discussion at a special session of the third congress planned toward the end of 1986. The congress believes that the program will become the chief document of the party and the revolution.

The congress delegates discussed and unanimously approved the Basic Guidelines for Cuba's Socioeconomic Development for 1986-1990. This document reflects PCC strategy in the spheres of the republic's economy and sociopolitical development for the new 5-year period and the longer term. One of the key tasks, the document emphasizes, is the need to continue the policy of strengthening economic cooperation with the socialist countries in every possible way. It is pointed out here that this process should be oriented toward Cuba's broader participation in the international socialist division of labor and in trade exchange with the CEMA countries, as well as toward achieving maximum economic integration with them. The policy of enhancing national economic efficiency in every possible way will be continued. Here the determining factors for further economic growth will be the expansion of exports and the reduction of imports, above all, from capitalist countries, the improvement of the system of planning and management, the efficient utilization of natural resources, the struggle to save them, and the speediest introduction of progressive technology into production.

The congress unanimously approved a resolution on some changes to the PCC Statutes reflecting the great experience accumulated by the party over the past 5 years and also the growth in its ranks.

The participants in the party forum unanimously approved a resolution on foreign policy. It points out that the chief aim of party policy in the international arena was and still is to promote the strengthening of socialism, the cause of the peoples' liberation and progress, and the defense and strengthening of peace. Cuban Communists express complete confidence in this policy based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, on close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, on close ties with the world communist, workers, and revolutionary movement, and on active solidarity with national liberation movements and with peoples struggling for their development, sovereignty, and genuine independence.

The congress believes the struggle for peace is a vitally important task to whose fulfillment the party, the state, and all mass public organizations must devote special attention. Peace and socialism are inseparable concepts, the resolution emphasizes.

As the resolution points out, the congress delegates support the report's assessment of the Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue, as well as the need to further mobilize world public opinion for the struggle against the policy of confrontation being pursued by U.S. imperialism.

Cuban Communists welcome the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at preserving peace and changing the development of the international situation for the better and note the great personal contribution of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the cause of strengthening peace. They assess his statement, containing a specific program for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and also the prevention of the militarization of space, as an initiative enjoying the warm support of the Communists and the entire people of Cuba.

The congress delegates confirmed the historic and unbreakable nature of Soviet-Cuban friendship. The exemplary, profoundly internationalist relations between our countries, the resolution emphasizes, are an extremely important factor in Cuba's international activity. The strengthening and development of these relations is a constant direction of Cuban foreign policy.

The forum took special note of the fraternal nature of ties with the socialist countries' parties, governments, and peoples and expressed the immutable desire to constantly strengthen them. The congress delegates emphasized that the PCC attaches paramount significance to the strengthening of ties with communist parties throughout the world and also to its participation in the international communist movement, where it will preserve its internationalist positions and struggle to strengthen the movement's influence and its unity with all progressive, anti-imperialist forces operating in the world arena.

The resolution characterizes in detail socialist Cuba's relations with various countries of the world and notes its immutable support for peoples waging a stubborn struggle against reactionary proimperialist regimes.

The congress, the document states, expresses full agreement with the report's assessment of the positive aspects both in the PRC's internationl policy and in bilateral relations. At the same time it points out that the PRC's hostility toward Vietnam prevents an improvement in relations between Cuba and the United States are at their lowest level since the present U.S. Administration acceded to power.

Washington's anti-Cuban policy over the past 5 years has been characterized by aggressiveness, the imposition of an economic blockade, subversive radio broadcasts, threats and the drawing up of aggressive plans, and the illegal usurpation of the part of Cuban territory on which the naval base at Guantanamo is situated. The contradictions with the U.S. Administration must be surmounted on the basis of strict respect for Cuba's independence and sovereignty. Responding to the imperialist policy of threats and blackmail, the congress noted the readiness of the armed Cuban people to defend their revolution and independence.

The congress expressed the will of the party and the entire people to continue advancing, united around Fidel Castro and the PCC Politburo and Central Committee, toward new victories of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

## TEXT OF CPSU MESSAGE TO PANAMANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

PM301539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Eighth People's Party of Panama (PPP) Congress.

Dear Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the Eighth PPP Congress delegates and all Panamanian Communists.

Ever since the party of Panamanian Communists appeared, it has been in the front ranks of those fighting for the vital interests of working people, for the strengthening of the country's independence, and for the establishment of Panamanian national sovereignty over the canal zone seized by U.S. imperialism. At the moment, the PPP is vigorously advocating the country's democratic and independent development and continuation of the social transformations begun under the leadership of that outstanding Panamanian patriot, General Omar Torrijos Herrera, and opposing foreign and domestic reaction's intrigues and the militarist course of the aggressive imperialist circles.

The question of delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear war is currently at the center of world politics. We see the PPP's full support for the range of new Soviet peace-loving initiatives as evidence of communist solidarity in the struggle to solve this cardinal problem of modern times. As is known, the Soviet Union has announced the extension of the moratorium on all nuclear explosions to 31 March 1986; has again urged the United States to follow this example; has put forward a detailed program for the stage-by-stage complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, given an accord on the prohibition of the development (sozdaniye), testing, and deployment of nuclear space weapons; and has proposed the elimination of chemical weapons in this century. The implementation of these initiatives would ensure a dramatic change for the better in the development of international relations and would alter the world situation. A vigorous struggle by all peoples would help implement these highly humanitarian aims.

Soviet communists highly value the PPP's internationalist stance and its solidarity with the socialist community, with the new Nicaragua, which is protecting its independence and chosen path of development against imperialist encroachments, and with the liberation struggle of the other Central and South American peoples.

We wish you a successful congress and we hope the party will grow stronger still and its influence among the broad people's masses increase.

Long live the PPP! May relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and between the Soviet and Panamanian peoples strengthen and develop!

CPSU Central Committee